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REPORT

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

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TERRITORIES WITHIN

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CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR 1975-76

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CHAPTER I.

REPORT BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The last Report of the Survey in Central India under the Political Administration of the Agent to the Governor-General was submitted by Colonel Watson, V.C., C.B., who continued as Agent from April 1972 till the end of February 1974 during my absence from India.

Colonel Watson continued the duties of the office with care and

Maintaining	—	—	—	—	judiciously. During his tenure order
Administration	—	—	—	—	was undisturbed, and the friendly
Relationships	—	—	—	—	relations existing between the British
Government	—	—	—	—	Government and the Chiefs of Central
India	—	—	—	—	India, great and small, in number 11,
and	—	—	—	—	were pleasantly maintained.

2. Former Reports have described generally the area, population, and revenue of Central India. The square mileage, though not accurately known, is probably not less than 90,000, somewhat smaller than that of the Punjab, but exceeding that of Bombay and Madras together. When it is remembered that Rajpootana marches by the side with an area quite as large under Native Chiefs, some idea may be formed of the vastness of the territory ruled by the feudatories of the Crown. No trustworthy Census can be quoted, but the population may be computed over eight millions. It is difficult to estimate the revenue of the small Chiefships. That of Sindia's is about one million sterling; Holkar, Bhopal, and Rewah together collect another million, so that Central India may yield to its Chiefs $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions yearly.

3. The States remain very much as settled by Sir John Malcolm upwards of 50 years ago. Not an acre of land has been touched by the Government of India. Our one object has been to maintain the status of the settlement. Sindia holds nearly one-third of Central India, or 30,000 square miles. Holkar's portion, though less than a third of Sindia's in extent, is more compact. These Chiefs have passed from the struggles and feuds between themselves which marked their career during the early part of this century to be, under British supremacy, rulers in peace and security. Malwa for 20 years prior to the assertion of our supremacy (1818) was a scene of rapine. Oojein, Sindia's rich city, was seized by Jeswunt Rao Holkar and a heavy ransom taken. Dowlut Rao Sindia retaliated by attacking Indore which was ruthlessly sacked, and the Pindarees glutted themselves with plunder. Dhar and Dewass, though Mahratta leaders of the Peishwa, like Sindia and Holkar, and holding territory under the Peishwa's seal, were despoiled by both. The predatory bands of the Mahrattas harassed the country from the Nerbudda to the Sutlej.

4. Since 1818 peace has been unbroken, but the effect of "the time of trouble," so the period is traditionally described, is still alive in the hearts of the descendants of those who suffered from the raids and exactions of the Mahrattas. It is this feeling about the past and the sense of insecurity it has engendered which makes every petty Rajpoot Chief, every Thakoor, and every Bheel cling to the smallest record by a British officer as the only safeguard for his possessions.

The principle of the Government of India cannot be too often repeated, that its bond or promise, whether to a great Chief or petty Thakoor, is alike sacred. It is faith in this which suddenly changed Malwa from a state of lawlessness into the peacefulness of an English country, and enabled the Native Chiefs to levy a land tax or rent unequalled in India, and on a par with that which our best grass fields of England command.

5. *Indore.*—The 1st Assistant, as directed, has submitted a brief Report on Indore. The Maharaja Holkar two years ago resolved on the appointment of Sir T. Mahdava Rao as his Minister, and this accomplished gentleman has now been sixteen months in office.

6. The judicial system is in the hand of the Minister, who in his notes describes the Courts and Judges he has called into existence. He speaks of the guaranteed Thakoors attempting to evade liability to the new law. Thakoors of position throughout Central India exercise jurisdiction within their own limits on a scale laid down by Colonel Sleeman; though the jurisdiction has been theirs from time immemorial, they are bound to submit to the suzerain Returns of offences, but there has been a desire to impose on Thakoors whose holdings are guaranteed by the British Government pecuniary responsibility for robberies and dacoities committed in their districts: this is a burden beyond their strength.

7. The khasgee or royalty villages, of which there are over 160 populous, are free of the law and the Judges. No decree of the Court, no order of a Judge, can enter a village of the Maharaja's own. The khasgee revenue with customs and sirdeshmookhee exceed six lakhs of rupees. The course of justice must limp with many a halt, for the khasgee lands are scattered throughout the territory.

8. Public works had no existence before the arrival of Sir T. Mahdava Rao. At his instance an English gentleman of character and experience, Mr. Carey, has been attached to the Durbar service. Already improvements in the city are marked, and His Highness has assigned funds for two feeder roads. Sir T. Mahdava Rao has smoothed difficulties which at one time threatened the collapse of the Holkar Railway in the exactions of dues on materials and in interference with labor and supplies.

9. The Cotton Mill is thoroughly successful. His Highness exercises but little interference, and wisely confides in the Superintendent, Mr. Broome, whose management justifies confidence. Already the effect is seen in the increased care and extension of cotton cultivation in the district.

10. *Dewass*.—Within 20 miles of Indore has always been under the general supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General. The two Chiefs of Dewass live in the same city, which, with the State, is equally divided between them. The rule of each Chief is distinct within his own limits. The Reports of the Senior Branch, Raja Krishnajeo Rao Puar, from year to year have been a record of increasing debts and difficulties.

11. Narain Rao Dada Sahib, the Chief of the Junior Branch, is about 14 years old. He passes most of his time at Indore for education. His tutor, Nilkunt Janardhun Kirtuni, is an accomplished Deccan Pundit, an excellent English scholar. The boy Chief is quick and anxious to learn, and there is every prospect of his doing well.

The State is managed by his father's old Minister under the direct supervision of this office. Accounts are brought here for examination, and everything connected with the administration is reported through a Vakeel in attendance. There is contentment amongst the people; the revenues are increasing; improvements going on; wells and tanks in hand; and upwards of four lakhs of reserve in Government 4 per cents.

Rupees 4,49,800.

12. *Railways*.—Since the submission of my last Report important negotiations have been concluded with Maharaja Sindia for the prosecution of railway works in his territory. To Maharaja Holkar belongs the honor of being the first Chief to break ground in this direction by offering a contribution for a line from Khundwah to Indore. His Highness placed a special value on his loan, being the first of his house who had invested money with the Government of India. The Government, desirous of encouraging Chiefs in such enterprises, finally accepted the loan of one million at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with half share of profits in excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Holkar wished to attach one condition, which was negatived at the outset, *viz.*, that there should be no extension beyond Indore to other States for a fixed period, that Indore might thus be the station for Central India.

13. Sindia, when he had made up his mind to offer a loan to Government for railways, did so in a manner which was satisfactory to all—"I want a rail to link Gwalior with Agra, and will contribute three-fourth of a million for the purpose. Give me and my descendants your own rate of interest, 4 per cent., and I shall be content. I want no share of the profits, for that might give cause of disagreement hereafter." Subsequently His Highness, seeing the benefits his territory in

Malwa will derive from a railway, proffered three-fourth of a million on similar terms for the extension from Indore to Neemuch with a link to Oojein, in all 164 miles. With the exception of the first 22 miles out of Indore belonging to Holkar, the main portion of the line will course through Sindia's domains.

14. The services of the Dewan of Gwalior, Gunput Rao Khurkey, in connection with railway matters merit prominent notice. The Maharaja desired that assistance should be rendered to the Government officers, and this desire has been most faithfully carried out. Whether in the loan negotiations or field work of the Engineers, the Dewan has been prompt to help. The absence of obstruction is a great point, but cordial support, and no exactions, mean substantial things which lead to progress, and call for public recognition.

15. When the Holkar State Railway from Khundwah to Indore, 79 miles, was begun in 1870, the late Viceroy contemplated its completion in four years. The foundation of Nerbudda Bridge was laid by Lord Northbrook in the presence of Maharaja Holkar and many of the Chiefs of Central India on 3rd December 1872. The contractors of the bridge and line failed to fulfil their engagements: they encountered difficulties at the outset with the Indore authorities respecting stone, sand, fuel, and materials of all sorts, thus much delay was occasioned. It is doubtful whether the masonry of the bridge will be ready to receive the girders before November 1875, so that probably 1876 will hardly see the Holkar line completed. At present the 37 miles from Khundwah to the Nerbudda are open for traffic. After the rains an extension to the Choral, 20 miles, at the foot of the Vindhya, will be in working order. The Choral is within 18 miles of Mhow, which will thus cease to be isolated, and the danger to health and life attendant on marching through the malarious jungles below the ghâts will be removed.

16. The Neemuch State Railway, the surveys of which were begun in February 1871, has made little visible progress. The earth-work to Rutlam, 70 miles, and of the link to Oojein is made. Of masonry there is little to chronicle. Oojein, 37 miles from Indore, will be an important station. Sindia's opium, 11 or 12,000 chests, is weighed there, and the traffic of his territory and that of other States to the north and west will gather at Oojein.

17. The gradual expansion of the opium trade, the wealth of Malwa, which has attended the improvement in communications will be spoken of elsewhere. The trade which used to be fitful and speculative owing to the impassibility of transport in the rains is now comparatively steadied by the trunk roads constructed by the Government of India, and the approach of the rail.

On political and financial grounds the Mhow, Indore, and Oojein link should be opened without waiting for the Nerbudda bridge and the ghâts completion. In Malwa the poppy is cultivated almost to the exclusion of cereals, the people depend for food mainly on imports. So completely are cities on the black soil isolated during the rains, with rivers and streams unbridged, that an interval of 100 miles marks the difference between those who bask in abundance, and those who are straitened to starvation. Wheat has often fallen to six seers the rupee

in Malwa, and its normal price varies between 10 and 15 seers. Whereas at Bhilsa and the Baree Pergunah of Bhopal, granaries of Central India, 20 seers is a minimum, and 40 seers not unknown.

18. Railways in Native States and specially through Malwa will have a marvellous effect on Chiefs and people. The people will learn the value of labor, and rulers who now look upon their subjects in the light of a patrimony will learn that the true source of the wealth they seek is in the prosperous industry of their people.

19. *Opium in Malwa*.—A belief is prevalent that the opium revenue is something very precarious, a sort of will-o'-the-wisp not to be handled, not to be relied upon. A review of its course will show how fallacious this idea is.

Variations there are from year to year due to the peculiarities of the season, but side by side with the vine, hop, and indigo, this variation is slight.

Before the repeal of the Corn Laws in England the price of bread was much more dependent on the weather than opium is in Malwa. Sir John Malcolm remarked 50 years ago that though crops in Malwa have been diminished by too much or too little rain, that though they have suffered from biting winds and frost, the climate is so mild and the soil so rich, with water at command from the many rivers and streams, that there is no record of a complete failure; pressure for food, except from the consequences of war and plunder, was unknown.

20. Since 1863-64 the export duty per chest fixed by the Government of India has not varied, consequently the Returns during that period will afford complete information on the fluctuations of the trade.

YEAR.		ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL.	
		Chests.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.
1864-65	38,000	2,28,00,000	32,032	3,58,189	21,49,18,400
1865-66	35,000	2,10,00,000	32,447		1,92,19,200
1866-67	35,000	2,10,00,000	31,995		1,94,68,200
1867-68	34,000	2,04,00,000	36,101		1,91,97,000
1868-69	33,000	1,98,00,000	29,787		2,16,60,600
1869-70	31,000	1,86,00,000	35,828		1,78,72,200
1870-71	30,000	1,80,00,000	37,608		2,14,96,800
1871-72	32,000	1,92,00,000	37,591		2,25,64,800
1872-73	34,000	2,04,00,000	42,688		2,56,12,800
1873-74	35,000	2,10,00,000	42,112		2,52,67,200
Total...	...	20,22,00,000	3,58,189		

21. It shows that this trade, like every other, depends for success on the facilities it enjoys. Within the last 30 years the exports have trebled. In 1840 there was but one place in Malwa to which the merchant could bring his opium for weighing and then to export it; there was no made road to Bombay, and thence to China sailing ships from time to time were irregular in departure. Since 1850 the exports have doubled. At this period things had improved, roads were growing

towards Bombay, monthly steamers had taken the place of the China clippers, and other facilities in a like manner had opened. During the last ten years progress in communications has been marked, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, step by step, has made its way, and now passes within 80 miles of Indore; the telegraph wire is at every business mart in Malwa, bringing the cultivators knowledge, which 20 years ago was confined to merchants and exporters. Steam-ships sail from Bombay on fixed dates throughout the year. These are the things which have led to the development, the steady development, of the opium trade on which Chiefs and people in Malwa depend for prosperity.

22. In comparing estimates with actuals, it is well to bear in mind that the Budget of the Government of India necessitates the preparation of the estimate in January, at a time when the poppy from the pod of which the opium is to be extracted is scarcely in flower. So far it is a leap in the dark, taken on the average of the preceding five years, raised or lowered according to the promises of the season; yet only once within the last seven years have the receipts been below the estimate.

23. The estimated revenue of the last ten years was about 20½ millions sterling. The actual fell little short of 21½ millions. This has a smack of substance, and some notion of the soundness of the trade may be formed from the fact that the last five years have exceeded in prosperity any previous five years on record.

Year.	Rate per Dhurree* best quality.	Year.	Rate per Dhurree best quality.
1850-51	Rs. 44	1862-63	Rs. 70
1851-52	46	1863-64	54
1852-53	39	1864-65	60
1853-54	34	1865-66	90
1854-55	40	1866-67	66
1855-56	45	1867-68	62
1856-57	30	1868-69	57
1857-58	50	1869-70	57
1858-59	59	1870-71	59
1859-60	56	1871-72	57
1860-61	62	1872-73	55
1861-62	55	1873-74	54

* 10 lbs.

24. A Statement in the margin shows the market price of opium fit for export since 1850-51. The exceptional price in 1865-66 was caused by hail-storms, which destroyed and blighted the crops in one part of the province.

This year the price is lower than it has been for 17 years, due to the abundance and excellence of the produce of last season.

Prices have been so steadily falling for some years that the great merchants have lost heavily, and, though they recoup themselves to a considerable extent in the exchange, many a big firm has been shaken. Time bargains occupy as much attention in Malwa as *bond fide* trade: it is calculated that these transactions reach two millions sterling in the year.

25. The flavor and delicacy of opium excite as much attention in the East, as those qualities in the wines of France and Spain in Europe. A connoisseur will tell at a glance whether the dark juice in its earthen vessel is the produce of the poppy of Mundisore or Rutlam. The flavor of the poppy juice, like that of the grape, depend on the soil. Its manufacture into cakes or gotees for packing takes place at a few cities which are more or less famous on that account. The art of manipulating this process is confined to a small class.

It is only opium of the best quality which is fit for the China market. The high duty prevents the export of an inferior drug, and so preserves the prestige of Malwa in the market. China takes the new

and fresh opium, which is used in a liquid form. In India, amongst the wealthy, old opium is valued as much as old port at home, and for the same qualities, mellowness and softness. Opium of a good season and vintage 20 or 25 years old commands a fabulous price, and is only to be had in the houses of the rich.

Thus many a beegah of the best land is sublet at prices from Rupees 40 to 60. Malcolm estimated the land tax or rental of opium lands in Malwa in his day at Rupees 5,20,000. It is now treble that sum.

26. Dinkur Rao's 20 years' settlement of Sindia's districts yielding about 40 lakhs a year has made the ryots comfortable. Holkar's lands, with the exception of one pergunnah, are inferior in quality to those of Sindia.

The land tax of Malwa is unequalled in India, and it is felt that this mainly depends upon the continuance of the opium trade. However this may be, the resources of Malwa are but very partially developed. The people have never recovered from the anarchy which preceded British supremacy. Cities which were once populous and prosperous are still little more than hamlets, and much land is waste. The introduction of railways now at hand will, in a few years, work greater changes than those which have been chronicled since Malcolm's time.

27. The only change of importance amongst Political Officers which has marked the past year has occurred at Gwalior and Bhopal.

Major Impey, who had officiated as Political Agent at Gwalior since January 1873, was compelled by shattered health to leave India for a time last February. This officer during his tenure of office had won the confidence and regard of Maharaja Sindia, and his departure was much lamented.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, has been appointed to officiate at Gwalior, he being succeeded at Bhopal by Mr. Barstow, C.S.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE BY THE OFFICIATING 1ST ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

1. *Indore*.—Sir Mahdava Rao, in the accompanying statement of the condition of the Indore State and the mode of administration adopted since his assumption of the duties of Minister, has left unnoticed many points which still call for reform, and writes as if institutions which are as yet in their infancy had attained strength and produced the good, which is at present rather looked for than apparent.

2. The slight addition to the *personnel* of the Durbar Office can have little material effect on the condition of the ryots in the 45 pergunnahs of the State which are comprised in the charges of the Soobahs of Khurgone, Rampoor, and Nimar.

Sir Mahdava Rao has divided the administration into 10 departments, but remarks that in some instances more than one department is under one Minister.

3. The appointment of two Judges who constitute the Sudder Court at Indore is prominently noticed; as also is the institution of three Subordinate Zillah Courts at Indore, Mundlaur, and Rampoor.

Reforms in the administration of justice were always greatly required in the Indore State, and this want has been frequently noticed in the Annual Reports of the Agency for past years, so that any steps taken towards effecting that which is so much described must be a matter of improvement, but it is difficult to see how the institutions of Courts of Law will benefit the poorer classes and the masses of ryots and zemindars which comprise the greater portion of the State population. Individuals empowered with legal authority in three isolated positions in the whole State will hardly be able to cope with the wants of a people inhabiting all the villages contained in 45 large districts.

4. Of the prosperity of the State finances there can be no question. The revenue which Colonel Meade in his Report for 1866-67 estimated at upwards of 32 lakhs is shown by Sir Mahdava Rao to have been during the past year upwards of 49 lakhs, exclusive of receipts from khasgee estates and other private sources. The increase is mainly due to the extension of opium cultivation in Malwa, and to consequent increased assessment. Land which under cereal crops pays a rental of from Rupees 2 to Rupees 3 per beegah brings from Rupees 14 to Rupees 32 under poppy, and Maharaja Holkar shares with all the Chiefs of Malwa the increasing prosperity brought by the continuing demand for opium, and the facilities given to the trade by the establishment of seales at Indore, Oojein, and Dhar. The assessment of land in Indore territory is proverbially high, but, although the cultivators are pressed to the uttermost and every acre of land turned to the greatest possible advantage, it is noteworthy that the cultivators are in this respect oppressed and harassed by no middlemen. Their engagements are with the Maharaja alone.

The severity of their terms necessitates industry and constant attention, so that while more is required of them, they have so improved the ground they hold as to procure more from it in some proportion to the assessment levied.

5. There is no regular method by which lands are assessed. During the past year remissions to the amount of upwards of one lakh were made in different pergunnahs. As an example of the sudden rise in rents to which the districts of Indore are liable, according as their condition is considered sufficiently improved to admit of higher assessment, the case of the Pergunnah of Yarana may be taken.

In Sumbut 1928 * the village lands of this district were re-assessed, and the average rate per beegah, which previous to 1871 had been Rupees 10 annas 4, was at one spring raised to Rupees 19 annas 8.

* A.D. 1871-72.

In some villages the increase exceeded 100 per cent., but the average for the whole pergunnah shows an increase of 90·2 per cent. obtained by the revised assessment.

6. Sir Mahdava Rao notes that there is less crime in Indore than in other States in Central India. Perhaps this may be so, but trustworthy statistics cannot well be procured. On the other hand, it has been said that the technicalities of the lately instituted Courts have been the means of multiplying the chances of escape of criminals, and that under this feeling crime has been more frequent of late, at any rate in the city of Indore.

7. Public works in the State are still sadly deficient, though it is pleasant to notice real reforms in the city of Indore itself, where drainage has received attention, and roads have been made. The Minister mentions proposals made for a jail—this is an institution which has long been wanted, though it still seems to be one of the things hoped for.

Roads are in contemplation and are certainly much required. The Indore State profits greatly by the Bombay and Agra trunk road, which runs through a great portion of its best districts, as well as by the mail road from Indore to Khundwah; but with these exceptions communication in Holkar's territory is at present absolutely *nil*.

The appointment of Mr. Carey as Durbar Engineer will, it is hoped, prove of advantage in this respect.

With the rail, now approaching completion, between Khundwah and Indore, and the extension to Neemuch, all that is required to develop the resources of the country, rich in grain, opium, and cotton, are feeder roads to the rail through outlying districts.

8. The Indore Cotton Mills under the able superintendence of Mr. Broome are now in full work and promise well.

At present there are 20 single carding engines, 10,272 spindles, Thrustle 5,280 and 224 looms at work. During the Mule Spindles 4,992 year (ending 5th June) the outturn was 34,240 pieces of cloth, to this a considerable increase is expected during the current year, additional machinery being expected, which will put looms in motion now standing idle. Two hundred pieces of cloth are now turned out daily, and when all the machinery is working the production is expected to amount to 350 to 400 pieces a day.

The cloth made is what is styled longcloth and T. cloth; some dhotee cloth is also made. The quality of the manufacture bears very favorable comparison with the cloth made in Bombay. Two qualities are made, for the lowest the prices obtained vary from $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas per lb., and for the first quality from $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

The demand for cloth made in the mill is very great. The Superintendent has already sold largely in advance of the production, and has orders for more cloth than the mills can possibly produce during the current year.

The cotton now used is chiefly grown in Malwa and Nimar. At first the supply from Indore territory was small, and Mr. Broome procured the raw material from Candeish. But the last season's crop of Malwa cotton was very good, and a large proportion of it has been used with great success. It is hoped that the supply from Candeish will soon be dispensed with.

The total amount expended on the mills from the commencement of the building up to the present time is estimated as between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 lakhs, but this includes nearly 50 per cent. thrown away from want of management.

Notwithstanding that the original expenditure was so large, and the outturn as yet far less than it will shortly prove, 5 per cent. profit has already been secured on the outlay.

Everything about the cotton mills is in first rate order, the working is regularly and efficiently carried on throughout the year, and in every way the mills have proved a most successful undertaking.

The greatest praise is due to the Superintendent, Mr. Broome, who had charge of the work from the commencement, and to whose energy and perseverance the satisfactory results shown are due.

9. During the year His Highness Maharaja Holkar has made frequent excursions into the districts near Indore, examining village accounts, reviewing assessments, allowing remissions where collections failed, and stimulating the progress of irrigation and cultivation generally.

10. In November last the Maharaja, accompanied by his sons, the the Minister, and a large following, went on a pilgrimage to the Deccan. The Camp of Exercise at Chinchwad, Bombay, and Poona were all visited. His Highness was accompanied throughout his journey by Captain Blowers, Deputy Bheel Agent, and by an officer specially deputed by the Government of Bombay for this duty. His Highness was much pleased with all he saw, and gratified by the attention he everywhere received from the local authorities of the Bombay Government. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse was absent during the greater portion of His Highness' visit, but the Maharaja had the honor of meeting His Excellency the Governor before he left Bombay.

His Highness returned to Indore on the 15th February, having been absent nearly three months.

INDORE.

The following description of the administration of the Indore State has been obtained from Sir T. Mahdava Rao, K.C.S.I., Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

Officers of Administration.—Sir T. Mahdava Rao, as His Highness' Minister, presides over the Durbar Office. He is assisted by a number of Ministers, among whom the work is distributed. These are respectively at the head of the following departments or branches of the Durbar Office :—

1. Moolkee or revenue, including accounts.
2. Police, judicial and jails.
3. English Office.
4. Public Works.
5. Military.
6. Foreign affairs.
7. Public Instruction.
8. Sayer or Customs and Abkaree.
9. Post Office.
10. Miscellaneous.

[*Note.*—In some instances, more than one department is under one Minister.]

All communications relative to public affairs are, as a general rule, to which the exceptions are diminishing, addressed to the Durbar. They are disposed by the heads of the several departments.

System of Administration.—Replies are prepared and brought to Sir Mahdava Rao for his signature, they being previously attested by the particular Minister to whose department they appertain. Important matters are brought up for consideration and spécial instructions. Where any matters of special gravity or difficulty requires to be dealt with, all or most of the Ministers are invited to discuss and deliberate. Thus a principle of individual and collective responsibility is maintained.

Routine matters go on without references to His Highness the Maharaja. But where any additional expenditure is involved, or extraordinary matters in relation to the British Agency, or matters of capital or life punishments are concerned, references are made to His Highness, and his commands taken. No important changes in the existing system can be carried out without special sanction from His Highness.

His Highness specially retains to himself the department of land revenue, in which His Highness takes a deep interest. As a rule, His Highness calls for any papers he may like in any department and passes his orders.

Sir Mahdava Rao has at all times free access to His Highness, and so far there is every facility afforded by His Highness for representations and discussions.

Sir Mahdava Rao carries on all important correspondence in English direct with the Agency Office.

JUDICIAL.

A sketch of the administration has been briefly given above. Besides the departments therein mentioned, a Sudder or Central Court has been established to perform appellate work of the highest orders, and to control the whole range of civil and criminal work below. This Sudder Court is at the capital, and is presided over by two excellent Judges who possess the advantages of a liberal English education and of special knowledge of the science and practice of law. The salary of the First Judge is Rupees 800, and that of the second, Rupees 500 per mensem.

There have also been established three Zillah Courts—one at Indore, another at Mundlaur, and the last at Rampoor. These Courts are each presided over by one Judge. The *personnel* of these Courts is of the same character as that of the Sudder Court.

An additional Judge has been temporarily appointed in connection with the Indore Zillah Court in view to clear off arrears of cases.

His Highness has sanctioned the appointment of one more Judge, who is to do work coming from His Highness' Nimawur possessions, and, when not fully occupied, to assist where assistance may be required.

This appointment will be made as soon as a competent and qualified person is found.

Three Soobahs have been appointed, namely, one for the Indore Zillah, another for that of Rampoor, and the last for Nimar.

The number of Ameens and their Assistants, called Vehiwatdars, has been increased in reference to the wants of the country.

The powers of the Courts of the Soobahs, of the Ameens, and Vehiwatdars and other officers have been determined and laid down, and a course of appeals within moderate limits defined.

Altogether, something like organization has been established, and the work and responsibility of each functionary made clear. The different parts of the machinery can now move without the impediments arising from excessive centralization.

POST OFFICE.

A special internal postal service has been organized for public and private correspondence. It is supervised by a special head officer possessing experience in the British postal system.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A special Civil Engineer has been appointed with a staff of subordinates. We have in Mr. J. Carey an officer of tact, judgment, zeal, and experience, just such as required. Considerable outlay has been incurred in the improvement of the large city of Indore. Most of its roads have been made and metalled, and the drainage provided for. The principal streets are being very well lighted. The water supply has been better cared for. Important roads to connect the capital with the producing districts around are in progress.

POLICE.

Special heads of Police have been appointed for each zillah to make better arrangements for the apprehension of offenders, &c.

Jails.—Medical men have been appointed to take better care of the health of the inmates of jails.

Medical.—His Highness has sanctioned funds for the extension of vaccination, and their appropriation is simply delayed owing to the monsoon, which, according to professional advice, is not favorable to vaccinations.

A well trained Native Midwife has been obtained from Bombay and employed in the city. Her services are pretty freely availed of, and the community express appreciation of this advantage. I am glad to add that this arrangement has already been imitated in one or two neighbouring Native States, if I am correctly informed.

Revenue.—The accounts of the revenue of the year just passed are not yet ready; therefore a Statement of the revenue of the previous year is here given, namely, for the Fuslee 1282.

Sources of revenue.	Amount collected in round numbers.	REMARKS.
	<i>Halee Rs.</i>	
Land	33,07,000	The receipts from Khasgee Estates and from such other private sources are not included in this.
Customs, &c.	6,10,000	
Abkaree	1,19,000	
Tributes	1,58,000	
Stamps	50,000	
Refunds, &c.	1,17,000	The Sirdeshmookhee cess is also excluded from land revenue.
Fines, &c.	76,000	
Mint	26,000	
Railway interests	2,33,000	* In the following year this item is expected to show satisfactory increase.
Cotton Mill	* 22,000	
Miscellaneous	2,04,000	
Total	49,22,000	

The Furnaves (Account) Department vouches for the general accuracy of the foregoing Statement.

The following Statement shows the expenditure also for the Fuslee 1282, as submitted by the Furnaves (Account) Department.

ITEMS.	Actual expenditure.	REMARKS.
	<i>Halee Rs.</i>	
Palace... ..	6,75,000 (A)	(A.) Includes the allowances of His Highness' relatives, &c.
Civil establishments	9,89,000 (B)	(B.) Includes pay, &c., to hereditary officers.
Police, &c.	1,34,000 (C)	(C.) Includes allowances paid to Bhoomiahs, Thakoors, &c.
Courts	20,000 (D)	(D.) This expenditure represents the old state of things. The following year's expenditure will include the cost of the Courts newly established.
Jails	28,000	(E.) The following year's expenditure will show the increased outlays under the Engineer, Mr. Carey.
Army	12,28,000	
Education	27,000	
Public Works	2,31,000 (E)	
Hospitals	12,000	(F.) The following year's expenditure will show a considerable increase.
Post	4,000 (F)	
Survey	35,000 (G)	(G.) The following year's expenditure will show a considerable reduction.
Pensions	8,000	
Religious	31,000	
Charitable	72,000	(H.) The following year will show considerable receipts from this source.
Railway	11,04,000	
Capitalization of Contingent	2,38,000	
Cotton Mill	1,42,000 (H)	(I.) It seems the system is to refund the demands remitted.
Miscellaneous	1,31,000	
Remissions	2,03,000 (I)	
Total	53,12,000	

The expenditure thus exceeds the receipts principally owing to the extraordinary payments on account of the Railway and Contingent capitalization. The previous cash balances have met the deficit.

The allotments of different objects need not perhaps be now given, because in reference to administrative changes made in the following year, the scale has undergone a good deal of alteration.

Customs.—The whole subject of customs is receiving consideration. It being, from its origin, a complicated system, it is not easy to describe it here in detail, nor are all details in my possession as yet. It may, however, be briefly described as one which regards each pergunnah as an independent province in which export and import duties and tolls may be levied. The whole system presents great scope for improvement or reconstruction in reference to modern principles of taxation. The subject will be comprehensively treated of in our own Administration Report, which it may be possible to enter upon before very long.

The revenue from this source has been given already.

Agricultural products.—The following are the chief agricultural products of these territories, namely—

Opium.		Gram.
Wheat.		Indian corn.
Jowaree.		Cotton.
Sugarcane.		Ala.
Sunn (flax or hemp.)		

Land assessment.—The assessment on land does not vary in respect to the crop raised. This is as it should be. It varies in reference to the class of soil.

The village average rate per acre of irrigated land varies in the Mehidpoor Zillah from say Rupees 14 to 32 an acre being taken equal to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ beegahs.

For irrigated land in the Nimar Zillah, the village average rate varies from say Rupees 7 to 9 per acre.

For such land in the Nimawar Zillah, the village average rate is about Rupees 10 per acre.

For dry land, the average village rate may be from Rupees 2 to 3 per acre. It is to be noted that these rates are averages. The highest rate in individual cases may therefore range higher, and the lowest range lower than the average.

MILITARY.

The number of effective guns is 18.

The artillery, inclusive of paid camp followers, is nearly 530 men.

The cavalry of all sorts numbers about 3,100.

The infantry of all sorts numbers about 3,100.

A considerable portion of the force is distributed among the districts for purposes akin to police.

The city and other regular police number about 1,200, but the local police peons, &c., are included under the head of Civil Establishments given in the financial Statement.

Crime.—Arrangements have been made for the better reporting of crime, though many of our jaghiredars or enamholders are not yet fully sensible of the duty of reporting crimes. Those especially who are to any extent under British guarantee fancy that this circumstance absolves them from the duty!

The reports received, however, are not yet sufficiently regular to admit of the immediate preparation of reliable and comprehensive statements, so this subject will also be reserved for our Administration Report.

It seems certain, however, that there is less crime in our territories than in many others in Central India. And the steady administration of penal justice which has been inaugurated is sure to make a very favorable impression on crime.

Since the present administration began (from the beginning of 1873) there have been no mail robberies except one mere attempt.

In the Rampoora Zillah crimes of violence appearing to be frequent, special arrangements have been made for their repression, and perceptible success seems to have attended the efforts of Mr. Gunesh Shastree, the special officer in charge of that Zillah.

Crime is very moderate in the Nimar Zillah; and the same may be predicated of the Indore Zillah, except at the borders.

The Zillah of Mehidpoor scarcely calls for particular remark in this respect.

In the Nimawar Zillah crime is more rife than ought to be the case, owing to geographical favoring circumstances.

Two murders have been capitally punished in the whole territory, and another with life imprisonment.

The Indore Zillah Court alone has convicted six prisoners who had committed dacoity, and sentenced them each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; and it has convicted seven prisoners charged with robbery, and awarded them sentences of imprisonment for varying periods.

Jail.—A large new central jail with reference to modern ideas has been planned and estimated for by our Chief Engineer, and awaits His Highness' sanction.

Meanwhile, the existing primitive jail buildings have been considerably improved, specially in matters of ventilation. Sanitary conditions are better enforced. Better medical aid is afforded.

There are two central jails for His Highness' territories, *viz.*, one at Indore, and the other at Mundlaur. The first contains about 330, and the second about 150 prisoners, total about 480. Of this about 40 are females.

EDUCATION.

The following is a statement showing the annual expenditure of the Educational Department for Fuslee 1283. The number of schools

in the State, the numerical strength of students in each, and their average daily attendance:—

*Statement of annual expenditure of the Educational Department for
Fuslee 1283.*

No.	Heads of Charges.	Amount.			REMARKS.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
I.	Direction and subsidiary charges ...	3,888	0	0	A part of the charge under this head may fairly be included under the third, as the offices of Superintendent and Head Masters are combined.
II.	Inspection and subsidiary charges ...	2,232	0	0	
III.	Instruction charges, including sundries ...	19,978	8	0	
IV.	Grants from the Educational Department...	2,244	0	0	
	Total ...	28,342	8	0	

I.—The charges under this head include the salaries of the Superintendent and his establishment (Rupees 3,768), and his Office contingency (Rupees 120).

II.—The charge under this head includes the salaries of the Inspector and his Establishment (Rupees 1,824), travelling allowance of the Inspector (Rupees 240), and his Office contingency (Rupees 168).

III.—The charge under this head includes the salaries of the Head Masters and their assistants, contingent allowances, and the rents of school-houses.

IV.—The charge under this head includes scholarship allowances, donations, and grants-in-aid.

Instruction Charges.

No. of Schools.	Names of School.	What language taught.	Numerical strength of students.	Average daily attendance.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
1	Indore Madressa...	English up to the matriculation standard	145	111	<i>Rs.</i>	Five students passed their matriculation last year from this school.
1	Khargone ...	English elementary lessons up to Anglo-Vernacular standard			4,320	
1	Indore Madressa...	... ..	15	9	309
6	Do. District ...	Sanskrit ...	27	23	738	
1	Do. Madressa ...	Ditto ...	116	71	1,341	
7	Do. Madressa ...	Persian ...	63	40	1,056	
1	Do. District ...	Ditto ...	215	162	1,239	
1	Do. Madressa ...	Mahrathi ...	90	82	634	
6	Do. District ...	Ditto ...	291	173	1,602	
1	Do. Madressa...	Hindee ...	80	65	438	
30	Do. District ...	Ditto ...	1,293	995	5,209½	
13	Do. Do. ...	Hindee and Mahrathi	574	409	2,616	
1	Do. Female School.	Mahrathi ...	20	14	225	
1	Ditto ...	Hindee ...	20	13	225	
70		Total ...	2,954	2,090	10,978½	

Grants from the Educational Department.

No.	Heads of Charges.	Amount of annual grant. Rupees.
1	Four Scholarships of Rupees 12 each per mensem tenable by four matriculated students at the Elphinstone College ...	576
2	Two Scholarships of Rupees 15 each per mensem tenable by one F. E. A. and one matriculated student at the Deccan College ...	360
3	One Scholarship of Rupees 12 per mensem tenable by an Ahmed-nuggur student at the Poona High School ...	144
4	Salary of the Sanskrit tutor to Their Highnesses the Princes ...	360
5	Donation to Indore Native Library ...	144
6	One Scholarship of Rupees 15 per mensem tenable by an F. C. E. at the Civil Engineering College ...	180
7	Donation to Military Schools, Indore ...	480
Total		2,244

Medical.—Besides the medical institutions in His Highness' territories, subject to Dr. Beaumont's supervision, there are some Native Hakeems, Vaccinators, &c., employed by the Sircar in different parts of the country. Their efforts are, however, as yet of a desultory character, and their returns very imperfect, not to say not perfectly reliable. His Highness has lately been pleased to sanction special funds for augmenting vaccination, and a more efficient service will be organized when the rains are over.

General.—The last year (Fuslee 1283) was favorable to opium, Indian corn, sugar-cane, jowaree, cotton, &c.

It was somewhat unfavorable to wheat, gram, &c. Public health fair.

Road.—Besides the main lines kept in repair by the Agency of British officers, there are hardly regular made interior roads to speak of. But His Highness has sanctioned the roads from this to the Chumbul towards Dhar and to Depalpoor several miles in length, and likely to cost not much less than Rupees 3,00,000 in all. In the city, of course, the roads have been mostly made or repaired, and drains have been largely made.

CHAPTER III.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne submits a brief report, having only held charge of the Agency from the 7th February when he relieved Major Impey, who was compelled by ill-health to go to England.

Maharaja Sindia was married on the 29th November 1873 to the niece of the Chief of Sawunt Warree. The bride is said to be highly educated.

A Camp of Exercise was held by His Highness in February last. The following troops took part in the manoeuvres:—

28 Guns.	|	1,000 Cavalry.
3,000 Infantry.		

The Maharaja was much pleased with the efficiency displayed.

2. Colonel Osborne reports that the Dewan, Gunput Rao Dada Sahib Khurkey, performs his duties to the satisfaction of the Maharaja.

The relations between the Durbar and the Political Agency continue satisfactory.

3. The outturn of crops has been good, as well as the general health throughout the Gwalior Agency.

The rainfall was 49·3 inches.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

4. Mr. Barstow, C.S., succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne in the charge of this Agency on the 31st January last.

The general health and condition of the States is reported to have been satisfactory.

The registered rainfall was 43·5 inches. The crops were everywhere good, and there has been no increase of ordinary offences.

Dacoities have, however, been frequent, especially on the roads between Bhopal and Hoshnngabad, and Bhopal and Hurda. An additional force has been raised by Her Highness the Begum for the suppression of dacoity in her districts, and it is hoped that the measures taken will prove successful.

5. *Bhopal*.—The general condition of the State is said to be prosperous. No date has as yet been fixed for the marriage of Her Highness' daughter, the Sultan Jehan Begum, with Ahmed Ali Khan, but the ceremony of betrothal has been celebrated. The approval of His Excellency in Council to this marriage was notified to Her Highness the Begum by a khurecta.

The custom and transit duties of the State have been consolidated, and a uniform rate fixed for the whole State. The Political Agent remarks that although the opportunity was taken to free a number of articles from duty, still taxation on the principal articles of merchandise remains as heavy as before, and little or no relief will be afforded to trade. Another measure which has lately been introduced requires travellers to show a license for carrying arms. The object of this is to

suppress dacoity and highway robberies, but as Mr. Barstow remarks, the license posts can be so easily avoided that he questions the advisability of the plan.

6. The State debt, which in 1869 amounted to nearly Rupees 7,00,000, has been paid off. This has been reported to Government, and Her Highness has received a khureeta of congratulation from His Excellency the Viceroy on the successful administration which has led to this happy result.

The Political Agent attaches a translation of an Administration Report framed by Her Highness, which notes that settlement operations are in progress. A survey of the country is being made for the first time, and the revenue, it is estimated, will be increased 60 per cent. by a revised assessment. This increase to be further raised to 75 per cent. after 4 years. The condition of the people must be prosperous indeed to bear this change.

7. The Political Agent visited Bhopal in February, and reports on the condition of the jail, which is on the whole satisfactory. Her Highness' Administration Report contains details of all that was seen and done by her in the outlying districts of the State during her tour.

8. *Rajghur*.—The condition of the State is satisfactory.

9. *Nursinghur*.—The succession of the young Chief, Pertab Sing, was acknowledged by the Government of India in April 1873, but his investiture was delayed until December last, pending an enquiry into the claims of the Indore Durbar to be consulted on the question of the succession. The affairs of the State are managed satisfactorily. A considerable quantity of land has been lately brought under cultivation, but there is still a large amount of land waste capable of being turned to good account.

10. *Kilchipoor*.—Colonel Osborne visited Kilchipoor in December last, and presented the Chief with the Sunnud granted by the Government of India conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadoor.

The affairs of this State are well managed.

11. *Koorwai*.—The Nawab is 60 years of age, and has no sons. The question of succession to the State has been referred already to the Government of India, No. 3P.-18, dated 28th January 1874.

The country is backward, thinly populated, and much land is waste.

The State currency has been changed with advantage from the Seronge to the Government rupee. A favorable rate was allowed in this exchange.

12. *Muxoodunghur*.—The Chief, an adoption from the Ragooghur family, is a minor. Affairs are managed by the widow of the late Raja assisted by a Manager, who was formerly a Chobdar. The State is subordinate to Sindia. When granted to the present family by Jean Baptiste Filose on the part of the Gwalior Durbar, the revenue was estimated at Rupees 1,10,000. The Political Agent remarks that a great decline must have taken place, as the present receipts barely reach Rupees 31,000, and about half of this is khalsa.

13. *Basowda*.—This petty State is an offshoot from Koorwai, having been originally a younger son's portion.

The Chief is a well informed man, who has gained advantage by travelling a good deal in India. He manages his property well, reclaims jungle land, and sinks wells.

14. *Mahomedghur*.—The affairs here contrast badly with Basowda, of which the State is a division, bearing the same relation to it as Basowda does to Koorwai. The town is in decay. Revenue decreasing, and much land lying waste.

15. *Putharee*.—Another Mahomedan Chiefship subordinate to Gwalior. The family is descended from Dost Mahomed, the founder of Bhopal. The young Chief, who has only lately been put in charge, is still under a tutor. The affairs of the State have been well managed.

16. *Larawut* is still under management. The debts have been reduced from Rupees 16,073 to Rupees 5,737, and it is hoped will be paid off by next year.

17. *Pergunnahs of Sindia and Holkar under Bhopal Agency*.—These pergunnahs are favorably spoken of.

18. *Pergunnah Seronje, Tonk*.—The revenue of this district, which was formerly Rupees 3,00,000, has dwindled to about half that sum. The chief town, which was formerly prosperous, is now decayed and deserted. Cattle-lifting is very prevalent.

19. *Pergunnah Sarungpoor of Dewas* shares the mismanagement prevailing in the State of the Senior Chief of Dewas. Tankas due to Nursinghur, Dhabla Dheer, and Dharla Kheree, assigned from this district, were long delayed, and payment was obtained with difficulty.

GUARANTEED GRASSIAS AND THAKOORS.

20. *Agra Berkhera*.—The Thakoor is a Jaghiredar of Gwalior. He is greatly in arrears with the revenue due to Sindia, and his difficulties in consequence have increased.

Sootalia, Heerapoor, Kumalpoor,
Dhabla Dheer, Dhabla Ghosee, Dharla
Kheree, Kharia, Ramghur, Doogriah,
Peepia Nuggur.

21. There is nothing worthy of special notice concerning the jaghiredars marginally noted.

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

22. Dr. Stratton reports another year of misfortune in respect to weather and crops in Bundelcund.

Rain fell abundantly, but too continuously, and ended too abruptly causing a heavy loss in the khureef crops, which comprise the cheaper grains. Cotton was a failure; the mahwa crop of the hot weather 1873 failed; and cattled disease was prevalent. For three-fourths of the year things looked very gloomy. The condition towards the close of the year seems to have improved, the rubbee crop being larger than was expected. Imports from the North-Western Provinces and from the Nerbudda relieved the prevailing high prices, and lastly the mahwa crop was good. Most of the States have had to encounter annual deficits, and among the poorer classes semi-famine has been long chronic.

Cholera showed itself in the north-east and in the adjoining district of Banda, but generally in Bundelcund the public health was fair.

23. Three Chiefs, *viz.*, Duttia, Sumpthur, and Chirkaree attended the Viceregal Durbar at Agra in November 1873. More of the Bundelcund Chiefs would have attended but for distress caused by hard times and short revenues in their States.

24. The following Chiefs died during the year:—

(1.)—Rao Gopal Lal, Jaghiredar of Kampta Rajola, on 3rd October 1873, succeeded by his son, Rao Bharut Pershad.

(2.)—Raja Chutturpal Sing, Chief of Beronda, on 2nd March 1874, succeeded by his uncle, Baboo Rughburdial Sing.

(3.)—Maharaja Mahendur Humeer Sing Bahadoor, Chief of Oorcha or Tehree, on 4th March 1874, succeeded by his younger brother, Koor Pertab Sing.

25. *Oorcha or Tehree* suffered much from the failure of monsoon crops. The Maharaja died on 4th March 1874 of fever; it is feared his death was hastened by the ignorance of Native Hakeems. The Maharaja desired the attendance of an English Doctor, but not till it was too late, and there was no Doctor within 30 miles.

The succession of his younger brother, Pertab Sing, has, since Dr. Stratton closed his report, been recognized by the Government of India, and Major Mayne, Political Assistant, has been deputed to Tehree to aid and advise the young Chief.

26. *Duttia* suffered from unfavorable seasons. The Maharaja fell ill after the Agra Durbar, and has not paid much attention to the management of the State. The debt is large and increasing.

27. *Punnah*.—The young Chief continues to do well. Attention is being given to public works in the State, and Dr. Stratton looks forward to the time when made roads and practicable ghâts will remove the physical barriers which have hitherto isolated Punnah.

28. *Ajighur*.—The State is still hampered with debt. Endeavours to liquidate have been only partially successful owing to bad seasons. The young Chief is doing well.

29. *Chirkaree*, usually in a flourishing financial condition, proves the result of bad seasons by showing a deficit due to arrears and necessary remissions in revenue collections.

The Chief is now 21 years of age, and is most anxious to assume the management of the State.

The Government of India has authorized his installation, and deputed Captain Maitland for a time to assist the Chief with advice and support.

30. *Bijawur*.—The expenditure has been within the income, though little has been done in the way of public works.

31. *Baonee*.—The Government of India granted a loan of Rupees 25,000 to help over the difficulties occasioned by a succession of bad seasons in this State.

BAGHELKUND AGENCY.

32. The chief events noted are:—

The birth of a son and heir to the Maharaja of Rewah.

The death of Raghoobind Sing, Chief of Nagode, on 22nd February last, and the succession of his son, Jadoo Bhindi Sing.

The general health of the district was good, though cholera appeared in an epidemic form at Nagode and Sohawul.

The rainfall was above the average, but unseasonable. The khureef crops failed, and some anxiety was felt for the rubbee crop, which happily promised to turn out well at last. Much grain was imported from the Central Provinces, and no cases of actual distress from want of food have been brought to notice.

33. *Rewah*.—The promises made of a reform in administration have not been fulfilled. The want of some Manager or Dewan is greatly felt. The result of the present management is distressing to the ryots, and productive of intrigue and confusion among the State officials.

The administration of justice continues to be ill-conducted.

Interest on the Government loan of 10 lakhs has been paid up to October 1873, and one lakh of the debt has been liquidated.

34. *Nagode*.—The young Chief promises well. The State has been placed under the general supervision of the Political Agent, the management being conducted by a Council composed of the Political Agent, the Minister, and the Chief.

35. *Myhere*.—The Chief attends personally to the administration, which is fairly good. The system inaugurated when the State was under management is to a great extent kept up. The Chief is ably assisted by his kamdar, Baboo Dinanath Ghose.

36. *Kotee and Sidpoora*.—Both of these States are favourably spoken of.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

37. Major Martin, who has held charge of this Agency during the year under report, gives in a concise readable form an excellent description of his charge.

He relates the history of the dacoities committed at Oojein and Nulkheira in May 1871 and May 1872, and giving a brief account of the habits and mode of carrying on depredations of the Meena tribe describes how the dacoities referred to were planned and carried out.

In the dacoity committed near Oojein Rupees 12,500 were stolen, and one man killed by the dacoits. Seven Meenas were arrested for this crime and all were convicted and sentenced to transportation.

The Nulkheira dacoity was a more serious occurrence, for of 15 men who were guarding the treasure one was killed at the time, nine were severely wounded, and of these two died of their wounds. Bars of silver to the value of Rupees 40,000 were stolen on this occasion. Of 24

Meenas charged with this dacoity 22 have been convicted. Three of these, ringleaders, were hanged, and the rest have been sentenced to transportation for life.

38. Major Martin's notes of his tour through Western Malwa describe the condition of each of the States under his Agency, and contain a clear account of the assessment of land in Maharaja Holkar's zillah of Rampoor and Sindia's district of Mundisore.

39. *Sectamow*.—The State is well conducted. The heavy tanka (Rupees 50,000) paid to Sindia hampers the financial condition of the Chiefship, but for this there is no remedy.

40. *Jowra*.—The Nawab has been on a tour. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were visited, and both instruction and pleasure were derived by the journey. The State has been ably administered by the kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan. The general contentedness and prosperity of Jowra continues. The young Nawab now entered on the responsibilities of the charge of his State under very favourable circumstances. His State is made over to him free of all encumbrances, with a revenue of about nine lakhs and with all the advantages of the kindly and able rule which Huzrut Noor Khan has exercised during the past nine years.

41. *Sillana*.—The State debt is in course of liquidation.

42. *Rutlam*.—Under the able superintendence of Mir Shahamut Ali, C.S.I., Rutlam continues to thrive. The prosperity of the State is as solid as could be wished, and improvements are yearly made.

The young Raja is handsome and intelligent, a good horseman; he is the pride of his Chiefs and people. He has made fair progress with his studies, and has greatly improved in health.

The Superintendent's report on the administration of the State is attached. Mir Shahamut Ali reviews the results of his 10 years' administration and shows that in addition to the liquidation of a debt of eight lakhs of rupees, and the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, more than six lakhs have been expended on roads, bridges, and other useful public works. The whole expenditure during his charge of the State being over 48 lakhs, a sum less than the receipts by Rupees 4,733. The revenue has increased, and every branch of the State has been improved under Shahamut Ali's management.

Education is becoming popular in Rutlam. The school is largely attended, and the report for the past year is very satisfactory.

The general health of the State was good. The rainfall was 39 inches 6 cents. The crops, though injured in some parts by heavy and unseasonable rain, gave an average outturn. The price of the food grains of the poorer classes is lower than usual.

BHEEL AGENCY.

43. *Bhopawur*.—Major Kincaid reports that life and property have on the whole been secure, although cattle-lifting by Bheels on the Kooshulghur and Jhabooa frontier has increased owing to the want of supervision by the Kooshulghur authorities.

The Moghias in the districts round Dhar have been troublesome, but the system of roll-calls of all the known members of the tribe has been instituted, and this it is hoped will put down the robberies which of late have been frequent.

44. *Dhar*.—The administration of this State is fairly good. The Ruler popular and anxious to do right. Has contributed largely to useful public works, such as the Ghatabilode and Dhar road, a feeder to Holkar State Railway, the Chumbul bridge, &c. The Raja is interested in education; his English School contains 52 pupils, Native Schools 482, Girls' School 25, making a total of 559.

There are two dispensaries, one under Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, the other under a Native Doctor. Both have been of great use and value. Though the Political Agent reports a great prejudice against vaccination amongst the Natives, this however is unshared in by the Chief.

The finances are in a flourishing state, roughly :—

Revenue	...	...	...	6½ lakhs.
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	...	5½ lakhs.
Extraordinary expenditure, i.e., roads, &c., and Bur- wai Durbar	...	...	...	1½ „
				—
Total				7½ lakhs.
				—

Aggregate savings are 9¼ lakhs, of which 5,31,400 are in Government Paper, and the interest is converted into fresh scrip.

45. *Bukhutghur*.—Under supervision, the Chief being a minor at school at Indore. The debt which in 1862 amounted to Rupees 53,900 has been reduced to Rupees 17,700. The receipts for the past year were Rupees 64,000, and expenditure Rupees 42,900. The State would profit by the appointment of an experienced Native Superintendent, but the difficulty is to secure the services of a suitable man.

46. *Jhabooa*.—The administration is good, but the State is in great want of schools, hospitals, &c.

The revenue is stated to be Rupees 1,29,000, and the expenditure within that sum, but Major Kineaid says that no faith can be placed in the accuracy of the Returns furnished. The personal expenses of the Chief exceeded Rupees 50,000.

47. *Ali Rajpoor*.—The Chief was put in charge of his State as an experimental measure in May 1873. No. 809P., dated 30th April 1873, from the Government of India, Rai Bahadoor Venent Ram, late Superintendent of Burwanee, being appointed Dewan. During the year the State has been well managed, and the relations between the Raja and his Dewan have been good. The Chief attends to business and has done well. There has been a small deficit in the year's accounts, but the State debts are now paid off, the revenue is over one lakh. Roads and other public works have been undertaken, and the general condition is prosperous. The State Schools are well attended and the dispensaries are well spoken of.

48. *Jobut.*—A settlement of this small Bheel State was made last year by Khan Bahadoor Nuzuf Khan (then Superintendent of Ali Raj-poor). It is hoped that the arrangements then made will be carried out, and that the State will benefit accordingly.

The debts amount to Rupees 44,000. The revenue is Rupees 17,000, and the expenditure Rupees 15,000, but under careful management the revenue is capable of increase, and this will enable a speedier liquidation of the debt to be effected.

GUARANTEED BHOOMIAS.

49. *Neemkhera.*—The Bhoomia of Neemkhera is at the Indore Residency School.

The income is Rupees 16,900, expenditure Rupees 7,700. The debts now amount to Rupees 6,500.

50. *Kalee Bouree.*—Tej Sing, the Bhoomia of Kalee Bouree, died during the year. His son, a boy of ten, succeeds him. He is at present at the Indore Residency School. The management of the State, under the supervision of the Bheel Agent, is entrusted to Motee Sing, the uncle of the young Bhoomia.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

51. *Maunpoor Pergunnah.*—During the year 250 beegahs of waste land have been brought under cultivation, and 30 new settlers have established themselves in the pergunnah.

Captain Blowers, who effected the settlement of this district in 1867, finds on his return after six years' absence that the progress made is less than he had expected. He attributes this chiefly to the poverty of the malgoozars, who are themselves involved in debt and are unable to give aid to new comers, and also to the lazy and extravagant habits of the cultivators, who are more or less indebted to the local bunnias. During the past 10 years after paying all expences the surplus revenue remitted to Government amounts to Rupees 60,000. The want of wells is much felt. The year's receipts (Rupees 7,285) are less by Rupees 1,271 than the amount collected during the previous year. The expenditure was Rupees 4,989, and is within the Budget Estimate.

52. *Burwanee.*—The Chief has during the past year been placed in charge of the State as an experimental measure, Khan Bahadoor Nuzuf Khan being appointed his Dewan.

No. 809P., dated 30th April 1873,
from the Government of India, Foreign
Department.

The management has been well conducted owing to the excellent services of the Dewan. So long as no change is made in the present system by which the Chief leaves everything to Nuzuf Khan, the affairs will continue to prosper.

The revenue has suffered a slight decrease, being Rupees 85,205 against Rupees 93,677 in 1872-73, this has been caused chiefly by the grant by the Rana of a village in jaghire to one of his wives, and by a fall in the receipts on account of export duty on grain.

Burwancee owes its prosperity to having been under management. When taken over in 1861, the revenue was under Rupees 30,000, plunder rife, and every thing in disorder. It is now orderly and well cultivated, with roads, schools, and dispensaries, a revenue of Rupees 85,000 and one lakh in Government paper. During the past year the crops were above the average, the health of the district was good and there has been less crime than usual. The peace of the country has been unbroken. The Bheels are contented and quiet.

53. *Jamnia Bhoomia*.—The Bhoomia is at the Indore Residency School. His State is under management. The receipts for the past year were Rupees 14,000; ordinary expenditure Rupees 9,600. The debt has been reduced to Rupees 4,000.

The boundary between Indore and the 47 paras of Jamnia has this year been demarcated and masonry pillars built.

54. The guaranteed Bhoomias marginally noted, are under the Bheel Bhoomias of Rajghur, Baioor- Deputy Bheel Agent's superintendence. poora, Kotceday, Furhee. Captain Blowers reports that nearly all of them are heavily in debt owing to the abolition of road dues and the resumption by the Durbars of the extra sources of revenue they received for so many years.

The Bhoomias will soon learn the advantage of paying attention to the lands they hold, and will find that by good management they can better their condition by increasing cultivation and improving their holdings.

55. *Bagode Pergunnah*.—This small pergunnah has been fairly managed.

The receipts were	...	...	Rs. 2,539
Expenditure	...	...	„ 1,194

leaving a balance of Rs. 1,345

to be divided between the two Chiefs of Dewas.

This district suffered severely from cattle disease.

GOONA AGENCY.

56. The peace of the country has been undisturbed; life and property have been secure.

The khureef crop failed, but the rubbi harvest has been above the average. The health of the district was good.

Captain Buller reports having collected from the guaranteed Chiefs of the Gwalior Durbar the sum of Rupees 3,842, being arrears due since 1868 of the school and road cesses levied by Sindia at the rate of 2 per cent. on their incomes.

The want of a school is greatly felt, and it is hoped that Maharaja Sindia will do something towards the establishment of the institutions for the supposed existence of which these cesses are levied. The Maharaja will be addressed on this point and the attention of the Political Agent directed to it.

57. *Sindia's pergunnah of Bujrunghur*.—Captain Buller notices that a new assessment has been made in this district, which falls heavily on the ryots. The annual fairs held at Goona and Bujrunghur were exceedingly well attended, large quantities of cloth and country manufactures were sold. The remission of half the dues usually levied on articles sold at these fairs has been the means of increasing their popularity.

58. *Ragooghur*.—Captain Buller reports that this Chief was formerly much in debt, but is living quietly and reducing his expediture.

59. *Parone*.—Has been fairly managed.

60. *Gurra, Omri, Bhadora*.—These three petty States are favourably reported on.

61. *Sirsi*.—The Chief is a minor; his uncle superintends the management of the State where affairs are not progressing as they should. The manager is negligent, and the property is ill cared for. A gang of notorious dacoits from the Lullutpoor District found shelter in Sirsi. Captain Buller called upon the manager for an explanation, and he eventually gave information which led to the capture of two of the ringleaders of the dacoits, and the dispersion of the rest of the band. Duffadar Dhoonday Khan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, received a moiety of the Government reward for the capture of these men which he effected single-handed though twice wounded with a tulwar.

62. *Dhanaoda*.—The Chief under the advice of the Political Assistant has reformed his extravagant habits, and his district has been better administered.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

The following partial extension and suspension of Acts of the Supreme Legislature took effect in the Central India Agency during the year 1873-74:—

(1.) Code of Civil Procedure as amended by subsequent Acts (in so far as it may be applicable) was extended to Neemuch Cantonment with effect from the 1st October 1873, *vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 167J., dated 22nd August 1873.

(2.) The operation of Section 17 of Act XI. of 1841 was suspended in Neemuch Cantonment, *vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 168J., dated 22nd August 1873.

2. SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1873-74.		
	Pending at close of 1872-73.	Filed during 1873-74.	Total.	Disposed of during 1873-74.	Pending at close of 1873-74.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.
Political Officers ...	53	1,330	1,383	1,305	78	Rs. 1,18,209 12 10	a. 9 2 10	p. 2 85
Cantonment Magistrates ...	420	2,928	3,348	2,937	411	Rs. 1,42,651 14 1	a. 5 0 3	p. 1 083
Total ...	473	4,258	4,731	4,242	489	Rs. 2,60,861 10 11	a. 7 1 6½	p. 1 966

On comparison with the Tabulated Statements of the five previous years, and looking at the average number of suits filed (which stands at 4,130) it will be seen from the above that there is a slight increase in the number of civil suits instituted in the Courts of Central India this year.

3. Against 863 cases filed in the Courts of Political Officers last year the Table shows that 1,330 cases were filed this year, but there have been fewer cases on the files of the Cantonment Courts, *viz.*, 2,928 against 3,076 of last year.

The Political Courts disposed off 1,305 cases against 863 last year, leaving a balance of 78 at the close of the year, against one of 88 at the close of last year.

The Cantonment Courts disposed off 2,937 cases this year, against 3,361 last year, leaving 411 cases pending against 306 of last year.

4. The total value of the suits disposed off in the Courts of Political Agents this year amounted to Rupees 1,18,209-12-10 against Rupees 68,947-7 of last year. And in the Cantonment Courts the total value stands at Rupees 1,42,651-14-1 against Rupees 1,21,385-12-7, making a grand total of Rupees 2,60,861-10-11, a considerable increase on the Rupees 1,90,333-3-7 of last year, and on comparison with the average total value of suits during the past five years, which stands at Rupees 2,05,307-14-8, a steady increase is apparent.

5. The average cost of a suit in the Courts of Political Agents has been Rupees 9-2-10 against Rupees 5-15-5 of last year.

The average cost in Cantonment has been Rupees 5-0-3 against Rupees 5-9-7 during last year.

6. The average duration of each suit was in the Political Courts 2-85 days, and in the Court of Cantonment Officers 1-08 days against 4-74 and 9-18 days respectively, a marked improvement in the quick conduct of suits. Fewer complaints also having been made of the difficulty of procuring the attendance of Native witnesses.

7. Mhow, the most litigious Cantonment in Central India, having a large bazar which has swelled into almost a city and does a large trade, holds its usual pre-eminence in the number of suits instituted, these being more in number than those of all the other Cantonments together.

In conclusion, the Courts have all performed satisfactory work.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

8. From the criminal Returns of the various Courts of Central India it will be evident that crime has not decreased.

A Tabulated Statement is annexed showing the nature of crimes on which persons were brought to trial :—

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURT OF		TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	10	...	10
Culpable homicide ...	25	...	25
Dacoity ...	111	...	111
Receiving stolen property ...	24	45	69
Robbery on highway or elsewhere...	10	3	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	309	236	545
Miscellaneous offences...	486	639	1,125
Total ...	975	923	1,898

No less than 1,898 persons were tried during the year under review against 1,801 last year and 1,629 the year before. In the Courts of Political Officers 975 persons were tried, the average for the two previous years being 854·5.

9. In the Cantonment Courts 923 persons were tried, 860·5 being the average of the two years preceeding. The total number of cases tried this year was 1,281.

10. Of the 1,898 persons tried 1,146 were convicted or 60·3 per cent. Finally there were 15 cases only standing on the Registers at the close of the year (against 33 at the close of last year) and 32 persons awaiting trial.

Sentence of death was carried out in one case only.

Transportation awarded in six cases, and to 26 persons.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 56 cases.

11. The average duration of each criminal case was in Political Courts 9·32 days and in Cantonment Courts 3·71 days.

One thousand three hundred and sixty-seven persons attended the Political Courts as witnesses for 3,375 days, an average attendance of 2·54 days each.

One thousand and thirty-nine persons attending for one day only.

In the Cantonment Courts 1,008 witnesses attended for 2,725 days, an average of 2·44 days. Eight hundred and forty-one persons attended for one day only.

12. The crime of dacoity, which had increased from, as reported, five cases in 1869-70, and two cases in 1870-71 to the higher numbers in 1871-72 and 1872-73, when 75 and 80 persons respectively are reported to have been tried, shows no tendency to diminish in Central India. Forty-eight cases were tried and 111 persons. Three cases and 14 persons remaining to be tried at the close of the year. Dacoity has been severe, and the cases desperate. Of these 48 cases, 27 were tried under the direction of the Assistant-General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore; 12 by the Political Agent, Bhopal; 6 by the Political Agent, Western Malwa; 2 by the Political Agent, Bundelcund, and 1 by the Political Assistant, Goona.

The statistics of theft, whether of cattle or otherwise, are slightly better than those of last year.

13. A growing nuisance in Central India is that of destitute Europeans who find their way begging up or down the Trunk Road.

This is a very undesirable element to find its way into Native States, and the spread of railways is not likely to lessen the evil.

Every effort is made to keep these wretched waifs from trading upon the credulity or compassion of Natives. Many are too wretched for punishment, and as they cannot be left to starve, they are usually deported to Bombay, by paying their fare and supplying food for the journey.

SECTION III.—Police.

14. The Police force of Central India is necessarily undrilled, but performs the local duties required of it satisfactorily.

The appended Statement shows the number and cost of the Police Establishments kept up under the Central India Agency:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers	8	166	Rs. 20,012	10	324	Rs. 27,363	18	490	Rs. 47,375
Cantonment Police ... ..	...	...	...	...	298	24,303	...	298	24,303
Total ...	8	166	20,012	10	622	51,756	18	788	71,768

The number of mounted Police kept up during the year is only 18, and of foot 788; they are entertained at a total cost of Rupees 71,768, of which amount Rupees 20,012 is furnished by the British Government and Rupees 51,756 is met from Local, Municipal, or by Local State Funds.

The conduct of the force has been good during the year under review.

SECTION IV.

15. *Jails*.—The following Statement gives in detail the Jail statistics of the Central India Agency for the year under review :—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1874.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.					TOTAL.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.		
	In Jail, 1st April 1873.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	During the year.				Ration of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.					Extra Establishment.	
				Transferred.	Escaped.		Died.										Discharged.	Total.
Indore	217	243	460	72	1	1	159	231	229	5,610 7 2	959 10 1	927 10 0	3,612 0 0	1,418 6 3	12,538 1 6	60 12 6	* The amount shown in column 14 was disbursed from Local Fund. Not opened till end of financial year.
Sehore	43	103	146	28	60	30	60	90	56	1,212 4 0	147 15 10	220 13 3	* 392 11 8	709 8 7	2,683 4 4	47 12 6	
Augur	13	95	108	61	24	85	23	85	23	1,015 3 11	629 13 6	343 11 9	756 0 0	.....	2,744 13 2	96 7 1
Goona	9	17	26	3	6	9	8	9	8	256 7 1	20 10 6	52 0 0	936 0 0	42 0 0	1,307 1 7	186 11 6	
Sirdarpoor	5	11	16	...	12	12	12	12	4	157 0 0	30 0 0	18 0 0	84 0 0	.....	239 0 0	68 12 11
Maunpoor	7	33	40	...	36	37	3	37	13	104 4 6	21 13 2	11 7 11	.....	.....	137 9 7	34 1 2 1/2
Nowgong	...	20	20	...	7	7	7	7	13	38 15 9	394 12 6	77 15 0	312 8 0	.....	824 3 3	2 4 0
Total	294	513	807	164	2	1	304	471	336	8,394 10 5	2,204 11 7	1,651 8 11	6,093 3 8	2,169 14 10	20,514 1 5	70 15 8	
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	6	461	467	113	352	465	2	222 6 0	222 6 0	31 12 3 1/2	
Morru	20	116	136	37	73	110	73	110	26	969 0 9	347 13 7	101 9 0	1,464 0 0	...	2,882 7 4	115 4 9	
Neemuch	15	74	89	12	1	84	71	84	5	315 10 0	30 1 9	39 2 6	61 8 0	...	446 6 3	34 5 5	
Nowgong	3	87	90	30	...	...	60	90	...	115 3 6	15 15 9	...	...	...	131 3 3	39 10 3
Total	44	738	782	192	...	1	556	749	33	1,622 4 3	393 15 1	140 11 6	1,525 8 0	...	3,682 6 10	55 4 2	
Grand Total	338	1,251	1,589	356	2	2	860	1,220	369	10,016 14 8	2,598 10 8	1,792 4 5	7,618 11 8	2,169 14 10	24,186 8 3	63 1 11	

16. Statistics of Jails in Native States there are none which could be obtained of any value. The Jails are under the control of the States.

The Jail at Bhopal has an approach to method, and the Begum does not resist suggestions for improvement, nor the visits of British officers.

The Jail at Duttia retains some of the benefits introduced under British management.

That at Gwalior, though much changed from the state in which it was a few years ago, has still room for improvement.

The Indore Jail was a frightful den, in which criminals and petty offenders were manaeled together. Since the advent of Sir Mahdava Rao, I am told, much has been done to put things on a better footing. He has abolished a fruitful cause of misery towards women—a charge of abortion or attempt at abortion—a mere charge was enough to condemn respectable women to be massed with others guilty of any crime, and then condemned to imprisonment. They remained until relieved by friends or interested parties buying them out.

The result of this on morality may be conjectured.

Sir Mahdava Rao at an early period of his coming removed this horrible blot.

Major Martin has urged upon Jowra the advisability of building a good Jail, and with effect.

17. Meer Shahamut Ali, the able Superintendent of Rutlam, states the number of prisoners admitted to the Rutlam Jail to have been 69 during the year, the daily average number in Jail to have been 79.75, at an average annual cost of Rupees 79-10-9 per head. Rupees 6,354-2 was expended during the year, of which Rupees 1,659 was for the subsistence of prisoners under trial.

The prisoners are employed on State works and in a school of industry.

18. The total expenditure on Jails under the direct control of the Agency was Rupees 24,196-8-3, of which Rupees 12,528 is the cost of the working of the Indore Central Jail and establishments.

19. The supervision of the Central Jail is with the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Beaumont, and thoroughly efficient this supervision is. The health and the conduct of the prisoners has been very good. There were 243 admissions and a daily average of 206.01 prisoners.

20. The Cantonment Jails are under the Cantonment Magistrates of their Stations. The total number confined in Cantonment Jails was 782 and in political Jails 807 or 1,589 during the year. Two men escaped from Bhopal and Maunpoor Jails. The health of the prisoners throughout the Agency has been good, only two deaths reported, one from Bhopal and one from Neemuch Jail, or two deaths among 1,589 prisoners.

21. The annual cost per head is shown at Rupees 63-1-11, which will bear favourable comparison with last year's average (a high one of Rupees 100-10-3), or even with the average cost per head for the last five years, which (not taking into account the statistics which were in former years rendered by Native States, and which are untrustworthy) stands at Rupees 77-7-3 per head.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE.

1. His Highness Maharaja Holkar has paid in the 16th and 17th instalments of the sum of Rupees 23,81,520 due for the capitalization of his contributions to the Malwa Contingent, and Malwa Bheel Corps. There remain only three more instalments to be paid.

His Highness has also paid in eleven lakhs during the year under review on account of the loan of one crore of rupees for the Holkar State Railway. He was desirous of availing himself of the power of paying the annual contribution in a lump rather than by instalments. His Highness was prepared to go further, provided $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was returned.

Statement Tables are attached showing the sources of ordinary Imperial revenue and of Local Funds, of payments made by Native States as contributions to Corps and Contingents, fixed payment for istumrar land, and tributes paid to or through the British Government.

The Abkaree revenues of the Mhow and Neemuch Cantonments have been placed at the disposal of their respective Cantonment Committees.

2. *Opium.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number of

Year ending 31st March 1874.	Number of chests.	Amount of duties.	
		Rupees.	£
Estimate ...	35,000	2,10,00,000	2,100,000
Actual ...	42,112	2,52,67,200	2,526,720
Increase ...	7,112	42,67,200	426,720

chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1874 and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 42,112 representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,52,67,200 or £2,526,720,

being 7,112 chests, or Rupees 42,67,200 more than the estimate for the year.

In addition to the above amount Rupees 16,309 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondees in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 14,580, or £1,458.

The estimate for the current year, 1874-75, is 35,000 chests, and the duty Rupees 2,10,00,000, or £2,100,000.

Of the 42,112 chests the weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore	...	...	18,696 Chests.
Rutlam	...	...	2,011 „
Dhar	...	...	1,808 „
Oojein	...	...	11,488 „
Oodeypoor	...	...	8,109 „
Total			42,112 „

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows :—

				<i>Rupees.</i>
Collected at Indore from 1st April 1873 to 31st				
March 1874	...	...	...	18,696
Collected at Oojein from 1st April 1873 to 31st				
March 1874	...	...	...	11,488
				<hr/>
Total	...			30,184
				<hr/>

1873-74.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	...	...	...	*11,600	13	5
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	25,998	13	0
Judicial fees and receipts	...	...	...	2,960	1	0

Electric Telegraph and Postal collections,

including sale of stamps.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Electric Telegraph	...	71,461	15	1		
Postal	...	1,23,043	6	10		
				<hr/>	1,94,505	5 11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,41,803	0	5
				<hr/>		
Grand Total	...			4,76,868	1	9
				<hr/>		

II.—Payments by Native States.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Contribution to Contingents	...	...	...	3,54,887	8	10
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	3,52,601	14	0		
Tributes paid through British Government...	...	2,61,420	13	8		
Fixed payments for istumrar land	...	4,225	0	0		
				<hr/>		
Grand Total	...	9,73,135	4	6		
				<hr/>		

* Abkaree revenue of the Mhow and Neemuch Cantonments have been placed at the disposal of the respective Cantonment Committees, *vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 1661, dated 12th March 1873, hence the decrease.

	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.								Balance on 31st March 1874.
	Balance on 1st April 1873.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total, receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to shareholders in Road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	22,453 6 5	1,77,573 1 9	2,00,026 8 2	34,324 0 6	7,416 13 8	21,223 12 10	25,000 13 10	1,056 9 1	5,020 2 11	...	76,271 3 6	1,70,313 8 4	29,712 15 10
II. Political Agencies and Maunpoor Pergunnah funds.	20,552 8 0	78,313 10 4	98,866 2 4	21,133 7 3	25,073 9 7	3,017 1 3	8,019 12 10	820 0 0	1,491 3 1	...	14,788 14 1	74,342 0 1	24,624 2 3
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	24,225 1 3	32,234 10 1	56,459 11 4	17,078 0 0	932 11 8	...	1,452 0 0	16,558 15 4	6,916 11 9	...	1,618 15 3	44,557 6 0	11,902 5 4
IV. Collection from local road dues, &c.	24,721 7 6	29,273 10 0	53,985 1 6	2,595 0 0	1,508 2 6	...	2,460 0 0	...	198 1 6	30,725 6 0	393 9 2	37,890 3 2	16,114 14 4
Grand Total ...	91,952 7 2	3,17,305 0 2	4,09,347 7 4	75,130 7 9	34,931 5 5	24,240 14 1	36,932 10 8	18,485 8 5	13,626 3 3	30,725 6 0	93,070 10 0	3,27,093 1 7	82,354 5 9

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

Indore Residency School.
Neemuch Station School.
Sehore High School.
Mhow Zoroastrian School.
Morar Native School.
Malwa Bheel Corps School.
Bhopal Battalion School.
1st Central India Horse School.
2nd Central India Horse School.
Rajkoomar College, Nowgong.

IN the margin is a list of the principal schools of Central India.

It has been found very difficult to fill in a correct Return of the education supplied in Native States, and the sources of income applied by them to meet their expenditure.

A table, approximately correct as far as it goes, is annexed, from which it

will be seen that education is progressing fairly in Central India :—

SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1873-74.			SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1873-74.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average daily attendance of pupils.	Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grant in aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
Agency and Cantonment Schools	9	1	10	849-28	21,487 7 2	2,553 14 0	24,041 5 2	8,048 15 0	12,206 0 0	2,366 12 3	3,200 13 1	25,822 8 4
Maunpoor and Native State Schools	118	5	123	2329-92	41,069 14 1	4,228 8 9	45,298 6 10	1,048 11 7	22,403 6 0	1,077 3 3	10 10 0	24,544 14 10
Total	127	6	133	3178-20	62,557 5 3	6,782 6 9	69,339 12 0	9,097 10 7	34,614 6 0	3,443 15 6	3,211 7 1	50,367 7 2

The total average attendance in the schools of Central India is 3178.20 daily, which is a lower average than that of last year, but statistics have not been completely furnished, nor can they all be relied upon.

The Returns of Agency and Cantonment Schools are necessarily correct, and will bear comparison with those of last year.

2. *Indore Residency School*.—The Indore Residency School continues to be well attended. Rajpoot Thakoor and Bheel Chiefs under the Agency are encouraged to attend.

The following are now residing at Indore for the school:—

- 1.—Raghoonath Sing, Thakoor of Baglee.
- 2.—Purtab Sing, Thakoor of Bukhutghur.
- 3.—Runjeet Sing, Thakoor of Mutwarh.
- 4.—Aman Sing, Thakoor of Kalalia.
- 5.—Humeer Sing, Bhoomiah of Jamnia.
- 6.—Duriao Sing, Bhoomiah of Neemkheira.
- 7.—Ragoonath Sing, { sons of the late Raja of Amjhera.
- 8.—Kishen Sing, }

The total number of pupils on the Roll at the end of 1873-74 was 137 against 139 at the end of last year, with an average daily attendance of 99 against 105 in 1872-73.

English, Persian, and Hindce are taught according to the taste and requirements of the scholars; 66 per cent. of the whole are learning English, many with either Persian or Hindce as a second language.

The school is supported from Local Funds and fees paid by the students. Some difficulty has been experienced in providing a sufficient staff. There are at present three teachers in the English and one each in the Persian and Hindce Departments in addition to a Head-Master, who, besides being teacher of English, has to look to the supervision of the whole institution.

The total monthly cost of the institution at present amounts to Rupees 309, of which nearly 28 per cent. is covered by the fees collected.

The staff in the Vernacular Departments is weak.

The school was inspected in September last by Mr. Carnduff, of the Nagpoor Educational staff. At his suggestion some modification of the scheme of studies was effected so as to bring it up to the standard required for matriculation.

The first class stood in a fair way of passing that test in 1875, but three of the students of that class have since left, and the continuance of the remaining two also is uncertain. Of those who have left, His Highness Maharaja Sindia's son, Bulwunt Rao Sindia, was conspicuous for energy and attention. His absence from the School Debating Club is much felt. He took a personal interest in it, and handled the subjects under discussion with ability and promise. His place has been taken by the Raja of the Junior Branch, Dewas, who resides at Indore for education, though yet too young (14 years) to take a prominent part in English discussion; his attendance is beneficial to himself and others.

With a stronger staff of teachers there will be an increase of attendance. The tone of the school and teaching is earnest.

The school owes much to the supervision of the Native Assistant, Pundit Suroop Narain, and Mir Moonshee Dhurum Narain, both of whom are accomplished scholars.

3. At Gwalior itself the Maharaja keeps up an establishment of one Director and two Inspectors of education, a College in the Luskur, and 93 schools of various sorts in the districts. Six hundred boys are in the College, 50 of whom learn English. In the district schools about 3,500 children are being educated.

Complaints, however, come in from the Bhopawur and Goona Districts that, although the Durbar officials levy a school cess of one per cent., there are no schools established. Captain Buller, Political Assistant at Goona, who has recovered the arrears of cesses outstanding since 1868 under this head, now hopes that the Maharaja will give some grant in aid to the establishment of a school in his districts, as the sons of Chiefs and Thakoors are growing up in ignorance.

The Morar School, which was originally started for the Christian boys belonging to the regiments stationed there, and kept up by private subscriptions, is now used as a school for boys in general. A report has been made of the state of the finances, and a grant has been solicited from Government.

4. Jowra boasts of five schools, the average daily attendance is 402, and the total expenditure is Rupees 7,427, or about Rupees 18-7-7 per head.

5. At Rutlam the education of the young Raja himself has proceeded satisfactorily. In the Central College and village schools progress is being made. Mr. Middleton is the Head Master, and Pundit Amernath, the Inspector, Vernacular Department.

Hindee is a specially favorite study, Rutlam itself being a Hindoo State.

The small table in the margin will show the sort of instruction supplied and the number of pupils who attended. Also that there has been a good increase in the number of pupils since last year. The average daily attendance in the Central College is reported at 242 and in the village schools at 334 (nearly). The total year's cost of the establishment has been Rupees 7,997-9-9, or Rupees 33-9 per head. Education was supplied in the village schools at Rupees 5-11 per head. This includes an increase of pay to the different teachers.

CENTRAL COLLEGE.		No. OF PUPILS.	
		Last year.	This year.
Studies.	English	64	75
	Persian	38	70
	Sanskrit	35	42
	Hindee	104	231
Total		241	418
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.			
	Boys	372	355
	Girls	30	37
Total		402	392
Grand Total		643	810

Besides the above, Rutlam can boast of 15 private aided schools instructing 526 boys and 10 girls.

The school system at Rutlam will compare with things generally in this State, and testifies to the vigour and good sense of the Superintendent. Everything is healthy at Rutlam.

6. The Bhopal High School (under Head Master Mr. Mears), founded in 1818 by Major Henley, is in a flourishing condition. The average daily number on the Register is 245.38 and the average attendance 211.97, or 86 per cent., which is a very high one.

The chief difficulty seems to lie in keeping the Native masters up to their work, and the want of proper inspection is commented on.

Each boy must learn Oordoo or Hindee before he is permitted to study English also: this secures a good Vernacular education.

The Bhopal State contributes Rupees 5,000 yearly to its support.

The Bhopal Girls' School showed a diminution in the number of pupils after the death of the Head Mistress, Mrs. Mears, but the Political Agent hopes to see the attendance increase again as time goes on.

7. The Rajkoomar College in Bundelcund, founded by the Chiefs in memory of Lord Mayo, and in the establishment of which Government has signified its willingness to aid, may now be considered in a fair way to be opened.

The Returns of the Local State Schools of Bundelcund, the whole of which are not forthcoming, show 41 schools in 23 States. The average attendance is reported at 919 daily, but the same complaint as that noticed in the Bhopal Report, of want of inspection, recurs here.

The Political Agent hopes to remedy this state of affairs in future by the help of the staff of the Rajkoomar College.

8. The Dhar State Report mentions 15 schools, the table in the margin shows what they are.

1 English School	52 pupils.
5 Mahrattee Schools	310 "
5 Hindee "	93 "
3 Oordoo "	79 "
1 Girls' School	25 "
Total ...	559

It is to be regretted that there is no school-house in Jhaboora territory.

Education is flourishing in Ali Rajpore: the Raja takes an interest in the matter.

9. The Malwa Bheel Corps School, attended by men and boys belonging to the regiment, receives a grant in aid from Government of Rupees 300 (supplemented by local funds), and is doing well. The expenditure is shown at Rupees 353-13-9 for the year under review.

At the Sirdarpore School there are 20 pupils learning English, 12 learning Oordoo, and 75 learning Hindee, the language spoken in that part of Central India.

10. In Bagheleund the Rewah School is kept up "in a way," and a very poor way. The Chief takes no interest in the matter except to discuss the benefits of education, and on these in conversation he is eloquent.

Myhere and Nagode Schools are well attended, and the new school opened at Kotee is making fair progress. The Raja of Myhere is intelligent and has been well educated.

11. The two schools of the Central India Horse, one at Augur and the other at Goona, the head-quarters of 1st and 2nd Regiments respectively, are opened gratuitously to children from the villages near them, a boon they are not slow to appreciate and take advantage of.

Recruits attend the school of their regiment.

CHAPTER VII.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

1. The grant originally assigned to Central India was Rupees 10,56,000, but this grant was reduced by Government Orders on the Budget to Rupees 9,61,000, which was, however, raised during the year to Rupees 9,91,000, with a view to the rapid completion of certain military works at Mhow.

Against this Imperial grant of Rupees 9,91,000 the expenditure from Imperial funds has been Rupees 9,26,950, giving an expenditure less than the grant by Rupees 64,050, the larger proportion of the lapse being under the head military, caused partly by the progress on military buildings having been slower than was anticipated, and partly by the curtailment of expenditure on account of the famine in Bengal.

In addition to the abovementioned expenditure from Imperial funds, there has been an expenditure from local funds and contributions from Native States of Rupees 1,89,709, giving a total outlay for the year of Rupees 11,16,659, the charge for establishment being 26 per cent. on the total outlay.

This high percentage is caused by the works under supervision in the road divisions being on extended lines of communication, where concentration of establishment or reduction in proportion to diminished allotments is impossible.

MILITARY.

2. *Mhow*.—In the Cantonment of Mhow the roads and drains were kept in repair, bunds were constructed for storing water in the bed of the Sartair River, and advantage was taken of an unusually dry season to deepen many of the wells in Cantonments.

A road from the Gumbheer Bridge to the staging bungalow was nearly completed, thus connecting the Mhow and Ncemuch road with the Agra and Bombay road at the north end of the Cantonment.

In the artillery lines, nothing was done towards the construction of permanent accommodation for the horse artillery and heavy battery, the allotments having been disallowed in the Budget orders, pending a decision on the question of the fortified post and the general scheme for the accommodation of European troops at Mhow.

A bullock hospital and surgery for the heavy battery was completed during the year.

Stone flooring was also provided for the temporary barracks occupied by the heavy battery.

In the cavalry lines, the magazine and night stable picquet were completed, and good progress was made in the construction of cook-houses for the family barracks, fourteen having been completed, and the roofing of the remaining twelve commenced.

The ball court was commenced during the year, and the walls raised to full height, the plaster and flooring remaining incomplete.

In the European infantry lines, the plunge bath and hospital guard room were completed, the walls of the prayer-room were raised to full height, and the ball court nearly completed.

Stone flooring was substituted for the old plank floors in the upper stories of the three old barracks, and stone flooring in place of terrace was given to the upper story of No. 4 barrack.

In the Native infantry lines, magazines, armourer's shops, and rifle ranges were constructed for both regiments, additional subsidiary buildings were completed for the existing hospital, and a second hospital with all the subsidiary buildings was commenced and nearly completed during the year.

The Commissariat porter sheds commenced in the previous year were completed, and numerous minor works executed for the comfort and convenience of the troops at Mhow.

At Indore the quarters for Native servants attached to the European Infantry Detachment Hospital were completed, as also the magazine and store room for the Native Infantry Detachment.

At Augur the hospitals for Native cavalry and infantry were completed, and a rifle range and magazine were constructed for the Native infantry.

At Nagode a rifle range and armourer's shop were constructed, and quarters for the Hospital Assistant commenced.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. *At Mhow* the reroofing of the Small Cause Court, commenced last year, was completed.

At Indore blocks of out-offices were constructed for the Residency and the 1st Assistant's bungalow, and a well for the opium godown was nearly completed.

At Nowyong a new Treasury was constructed near the Political Agent's Office, an additional room was constructed in the Post Office, and a range of huts for runners completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

4. *Indore and Khundwah Road.*—This road, 80 miles in length, has been maintained in good order.

The northern portion, from Indore to the Nerbudda, has now been completed as a first class road, with the exception of a few culverts which remain to be constructed between the foot of the Ghâts and the Nerbudda River.

On the southern portion, from the Nerbudda to Khundwah, the traffic is still heavy notwithstanding the opening of the Holkar State Railway to the Nerbudda, and will continue to be so until the completion of the Railway to Mhow and Indore.

A diversion was made during the year to avoid a long steep gradient at the Deesgaon Ghât, which was a great obstruction to traffic.

The trestle bridge and ferry on the Nerbudda at Kheree Ghât were maintained throughout the year. The toll receipts show an increase of 25 per cent. on the receipts of the previous year, which proves that there is a rapidly increasing traffic on this line of communication.

A temporary staging bungalow was constructed at Mortukka, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, for the convenience of travellers by the Holkar State Railway.

5. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road in Central India, 458 miles in length, from Boreghur on the Candeish boundary to the northern boundary of the Dholepoor State, 20 miles south of Agra, has been maintained in good order, and some additional culverts have been constructed.

Improvements have been made to the approaches of the Goe River near Sindwa, the steep gradients of which offered a great obstruction to traffic.

Serious breaches were made in the northern part of this road by heavy floods in August 1873, near Munneah, 25 miles south of Agra, owing to the provision of insufficient waterway when the road was originally constructed.

Temporary diversions were at once made to restore communication, and the construction of culverts, providing the required waterway, was commenced.

Trestle and boat bridges in the dry season, and ferries during the rains, were maintained on the Nerbudda at Khull Ghât, 50 miles south of Indore, and on the Chumbul, near Dholepoor, 35 miles north of Gwalior.

The toll receipts for the year show a slight increase of traffic at Khull Ghât, and a very considerable increase of traffic between Gwalior and Agra.

The branch road from Dewass to Oojein, 23 miles in length, was completed, affording communication at all seasons between Oojein and Indore.

A commencement was also made on another branch road eastward from Dewass towards Ashta and Sehore, which will be a useful feeder to the Railway at Oojein and Indore.

The cost of both these branch roads will be defrayed from contributions and local funds.

6. *Mhow and Neemuch Road.*—The portion of this road, now under the Central India Administration, is 90 miles in length from Mhow to the northern boundary of Rutlam, the northern portion of the road having been transferred to the administration of Rajpootana.

Consequent on the greatly reduced allotments for this road, expenditure has been concentrated on metalling the first twenty miles out of Mhow and completing the culverts in the first thirty miles.

The Dhar State having agreed to contribute half a lakh of rupees towards the construction of a bridge over the Chumbul River, 18 miles from Mhow on this road, a commencement was made with the foundations of three of the piers.

A commencement was also made with the construction of a branch road to the town of Dhar, 12 miles in length, the cost of which will be defrayed by contributions from the Dhar State.

This branch road, with the Chumbul bridge, will complete the communication between Dhar and Mhow, and be a very useful feeder to the Railway at the last named station.

7. *Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—This road, 65 miles in length, is now almost complete, the additional waterway having been provided, with the exception of one culvert remaining unfinished at the end of the year, the consolidation of metal collected in the northern portion of the road, and some improvements which still remain to be effected to the road through the Jowrassee Pass.

The bridge over the Morar River, 4 spans of 31 feet, which had been delayed by the difficulty experienced in sinking the foundation blocks, was satisfactorily completed during the year.

This road is now bridged throughout, with the exception of the Sind River, in the bed of which a pile bridge was constructed after the rains were over.

This will now be done every year, so that there will be no obstruction to the traffic during the cold weather, and arrangements are being made for the establishment of a proper ferry during the rains.

8. *Jhansi and Seepree Road.*—This road, 60 miles in length, was maintained in fair order. The provision of additional waterway in the Seepree section was completed, with the exception of one bridge, 29 bridges and culverts having been constructed.

Funds were not available for completing the metalling of the Jhansi section, the traffic on which is not, however, so heavy as that on the Seepree section.

9. *Jhansi and Calpee Road.*—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency, 48 miles in length from Jhansi to Ingoee, was maintained in good order.

Some additional waterway has still to be provided, the amount given when the road was originally constructed having been altogether insufficient.

10. *Jhansi and Nowgong Road.*—This road, 63 miles in length, was maintained in good order. The Sooknai bridge, 9 spans of 50 feet, was satisfactorily completed, and the bridge over the main escape from the Burwa Saugor Lake was built up to springing line.

The metalling of the fourth section from the Dussan River to Nowgong was completed, this work with the raising of the earthen sides affording considerable relief to the poor of that part of Bundelund in the past season of scarcity.

A pile bridge was constructed in the Dussan River, affording an easy passage over the sandy bed during the dry season.

11. *Nowgong and Sutna Road.*—This road, 100 miles in length, passes through Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode to the Railway Station at Sutna, and is the most important line now under construction in the north of Central India.

The first section, from Nowgong to Chutterpoor, is completely bridged and metalled, and has been maintained in good order.

The second section, from Chutterpoor to the Kane River, is completely bridged, and metal has been spread and consolidated on the first 11 miles which pass over black soil, and the collection of metal for the other 19 miles of the section was commenced as a relief work.

On the third section, from the Kane River to Punnah, good progress was made in the construction of the lower Punnah Ghât, the earthwork, catch water drains, revetment walls, and 21 out of 25 culverts having been completed.

On the fourth section, from Punnah to Nagode, rapid progress was made in bridging the 14 miles from Nagode, and in the collection of metal for this portion which passes over black soil.

Six bridges and culverts were altogether completed, three were complete, except parapets, six were raised to heights varying from 3 to 18 feet above beds of streams, including four bridges with from 60 to 90 feet of lineal waterway, and the foundations of three others were got in.

In the fifth section, from Nagode to Sutna, the causeway in the bed of the Sutna River was completed, as also the bridges over the Mongrela and Soonwarrah Nullas, both of which have three spans of 30 feet.

There remain two large bridges still to be constructed in this section, the Amrun bridge, the estimate for which has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Sutna bridge, the estimate for which has not as yet been submitted.

The continuation of this road from Sutna to Bela on the Great Deccan road, funds for the construction of which are provided by the Maharaja of Rewah, was commenced late in the year, and some progress made with the earthwork and collection of materials.

12. *Banda and Saugor Road.*—This road has a length of 61 miles within the limits of the Central India Agency, from near Sreenuggur in the Humeerpoor District to the northern boundary of the Saugor District near Heerapoor.

The first section, from Banda to Sreenuggur, is under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The second section, from Sreenuggur to Chutterpoor, has been maintained in fair order. It is metalled and bridged throughout, with the exception of the Oormul River, a causeway in which was nearly completed during the year.

The third section, from Chutterpoor to Ungoor, is bridged throughout and metalled, and has been maintained in fair order.

The fourth section, from Ungoor to Heerapoor, has been left in abeyance, funds and establishment having been concentrated on the road from Nowgong to Sutna.

13. *Nowgong and Sreenuggur Road.*—This road, 20 miles in length, connects Nowgong with the Banda and Saugor road. It is bridged and metalled, and has been maintained in good order.

14. *Nagode and Kallinger Road*.—This road, 35 miles in length, is only partially bridged, and has been maintained as a fair weather road. It will be taken in hand when other more important works have been completed.

In addition to the lines of communication above mentioned, there are several short roads at Morar and Gwalior which have been maintained in good order.

Altogether there are now 1,250 miles of road completed or under construction in Central India.

(Sd.) A. CADELL, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Central India.

REVIEW BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA, ON THE
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION, 1873-74.

	<i>Rs.</i>
1. The Imperial grant at disposal finally stood at ...	9,91,000
The expenditure from the above was ..	9,26,950
Contribution from Native States and Local Funds	1,89,709
The total expenditure on account of Public Works Department in Central India ...	11,16,659

The charge for establishment stands at 26 per cent. this year against 25.5 of last year. This high rate is due to the extended line of roads to be constructed or supervised, rendering reduction in proportion to allotment impossible. It has moreover happened that the Government of India in its general distribution of officers has placed on the establishment of Central India several whose standing and emoluments were in excess of the requirements. Officers who draw high pay according to grade and fill small places swell the charges and disturb averages.

MILITARY WORKS.

2. Special efforts have been made during the last dry season to free the Cantonment of Mhow from the water scarcity which has in each year been a matter of anxiety; old wells have been deepened and new wells sunk. The construction of permanent barracks for the horse artillery and heavy battery is in abeyance, awaiting the decision of Government respecting the fortified post. Many minor works for the comfort of the troops and the completion of the Cantonment were done.

COMMUNICATION.

3. One thousand two hundred and fifty miles of road are under construction or supervision.

Khundwah to Indore, 80 miles.—A first class road; in good order.

Agra and Bombay Road, 458 miles.—From the Candeish boundary on the south to Dholepoor, 20 miles south of Agra, on the north. This is in good order, with ferries working at the Nerbudda and Chumbul. The ferry receipts show an increase of traffic at both rivers.

Mhow and Neemuch Road, 90 miles.—71 miles of this from Neemuch to Jowra has been transferred to the Rajpootana charge.

Since the Railway through Malwa has been in contemplation, the allotment for this road has been reduced so much that progress is slow, and it will be long ere the road can be of use to the States or the Government of India.

Gwalior and Jhansi, 65 miles.—This road has been greatly improved, and will in a few months be all that is desired.

Jhansi and Seepree, 60 miles.—In fair order, and quite up to requirements.

Jhansi and Calpee, 48 miles, a portion under Central India, in good order.

Jhansi and Nowgong, 63 miles.—This road has been greatly improved. The Sooknai bridge, 9 spans of 50 feet, completed.

Nowgong and Sutna, 100 miles.—This important road, which links Bundelcund with the East Indian Railway at Sutna, is progressing satisfactorily.

Banda and Sangor, 61 miles, a portion under Central India, in fair order.

Nowgong and Sreenuggur, 20 miles, bridged and metalled.

Nagode and Kallinger, 35 miles, in fair order, formerly an important road, now little used; will be maintained.

In addition to the foregoing, the Dhar State has contributed half a lakh of rupees to bridge the Chumbul on the Mhow and Neemuch road, 18 miles from Mhow, at the point where the direct road from Dhar, 12 miles, intersects.

This road is also well under construction, funds having been supplied by the liberality of the Chief.

The Maharaja of Rewah has supplied funds for a road between Sutna and Bela on the Great Deccan road, 23 miles; this work is well in hand.

A branch road to connect Oojcin with Dewas, 23 miles, has also been completed, and is a valuable help to the opium trade. The funds were supplied by the Maharaja Sindia and the Rajas of Dewas.

The continuation of this road towards Sehore is also in hand, and some progress has been made. This will be an important railway feeder. Many minor links are not noted.

4. The Government of India is aware of the value the Agent to the Governor-General attaches to the services rendered by his Secretary in the Public Works Department, Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer in Central India. The briefest sketch of the works in hand in Malwa and Bundelcund, an area of 83,000 square miles, inhabited by people of various races not directly subject to the Government of India, will show that success and progress are not light things.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, Major-Genl.,
Agent, Govr.-Genl, Central India.

Public Works from Local Funds, 1873-74.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Indore ...	11,522 5 11	1,546 7 0	13,068 12 11	
2. Gwalior Agency ...	982 11 11	10 13 6	993 9 5	
3. Bhopal Agency ...	606 0 0	5,667 0 0	6,273 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency ...	751 14 7	851 4 3	1,603 2 10	
5. Bheel Agency ...	92 0 0	388 0 0	480 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ...	50 11 6	730 15 3	781 10 9	
7. Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund) ...	.....	273 10 11	273 10 11	
8. Baghelcund Agency ...	.....	.....	.....
9. Bundelcund Agency ...	2,314 2 4	2,379 10 7	4,693 12 11	
10. Mhow Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....
11. Morar Cantonment ...	.....	4,308 8 9	4,308 8 9	
12. Neemuch Cantonment ...	345 3 0	461 2 4	806 5 4	
13. Nowgong Cantonment ...	1,551 6 4	2,029 15 7	3,581 5 11	
14. Sepree Cantonment ...	.....	272 0 0	272 0 0	
Total ...	18,216 7 7	18,919 8 2	37,135 15 9	

CHAPTER VIII.

POST OFFICES.

1. There have been only two cases of attempts to rob the mails reported this year : these occurred in the Sehore Division, and were unsuccessful. The parcel mails are there accompanied by sowars and sepoy's after dusk.

2. No Tabulated Statement of the issue and despatch of letters during the year under review can be furnished as the system of keeping a numerical return of letters has been abandoned. An approximate idea of the amount of correspondence passing through the Offices may be obtained from the annexed Statement :—

DIVISION.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c. &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c. &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Indore Division ...	No return ...	2nd week, August 1873, 17,460; 2nd week, February 1874, 24,702.	42,171	57,558 1 10	24,752 14 0
Sehore „ ...	Ditto ...	2nd week, August 1873, 4,821; 2nd week, February 1874, 5,813.	10,634	10,040 10 4	9,574 4 8
Bundelcund Agency ...	1,41,949	1,47,869	289,818	7,917 11 11	5,251 10 6
Total ...	.....	.....	...	75,516 8 1	39,578 13 2

3. The average rate of conveyance of the mails (as reported from the Offices in Central India) is when by cart $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and when by runners $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

4. The total reported receipts are Rupees 75,516-8-1, and disbursements Rupees 39,578-13-2.

The receipts on account of staging bungalows in Central India amounted to Rupees 3,297-14, and the expenditure to Rupees 5,532-13-8.

Staging Bungalow receipts and expenditure during 1873-74 in Central India.

	Receipts.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.			Total.
			Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Under the Public Works Department.	3,221 6 0	.....	3,404 8 0	192 6 7	1,601 15 1	5,198 13 8
Under the Political Agency...	76 8 0	3,297 14 0	304 0 0	30 0 0	.....	334 0 0
Total ...	.....	3,297 14 0	3,708 8 0	222 6 7	1,601 15 1	5,532 13 8

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

1. Mr. Toulmin relieved Mr. McGregor of the superintendence of the Indore Division on the 11th of March 1874.

The working of the Telegraph in Central India has been satisfactorily carried on during the year.

The Offices at Mundisore, Jowrah, and Rutlam greatly facilitate opium traffic. The receipts of the Office at Indore rank first on the list.

2. The annexed Statement will give details of the length of lines and the collections made at the various Offices. An approximately correct account or cost of working in Malwa has been obtained from the Indore Treasury accounts; it stands at Rupees 63,692-8-2, but does not include expenditure at Gwalior, Seepree, Beorah, or indeed at any station beyond Shajapoor on the Agra and Bombay road.

The small Offices at Goona, Shajapoor, and Beorah are serviceable, and if the returns are small, time will compensate, for the benefits of the wire are greatly valued.

Statement showing length of line, &c., of Government Telegraphs in the Central India Agency for the year 1873-74.

LENGTH OF LINE.		MILES.		No. of Offices.	COLLECTIONS.	
From.	To.	Line.	Wiro.		Offices.	Amount.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Indore ...	Khundwa ...	81	228	1	Indore ...	19,303 4 0
Do. ...	Mhow ...	15	15	1	Mhow ...	3,159 14 0
Do. ...	Neemuch ...	153'68	153'68	4	Rntlam ...	2,959 12 0
					Jowrah ...	1,382 8 0
					Mundisore ...	2,340 0 0
					Neemuch ...	2,089 14 0
Do. ...	Agra ...	385'71	406'61	6	Shajapoor ...	675 0 0
					Beorah ...	331 6 0
					Goona ...	323 4 0
					Gwalior ...	2,719 0 0
					Morar ...	2,269 9 0
					Dholepoor ...	948 0 0
Do. (Dewas) ...	Oojein ...	23	23	1	Oojein ...	2,275 13 0
	Total ...	657'39	826'29	...	Total ...	31,774 4 0

3. The new line being constructed along the Holkar's State Railway *viâ* Mhow is expected to complete in the course of a few months; the portion between Khundwah and Morgerry has been brought into circuit, and the corresponding portion of old road line dismantled.

It is contemplated erecting a new line along the State Railway in places of the existing road line to Neemuch, which will be dismantled; but these changes will not be carried out this year, as the scheme still awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

An estimate for the extensive repairs of the line from Indore to Gwalior has been recently sanctioned, and arrangements will be made for getting the work done during the ensuing working season after the rains.

The Mortukka Office, opened by the Railway Department, 22nd December 1873, was closed on 31st January 1874, when it was no longer required by them in consequence of their Office at Sanawad having been opened. The Office was, however, re-opened by the Railway Department from the 1st April conjointly with the opening of the Railway extension from Sanawad to Mortukka, and that department continues to work it up to the present time.

Soldier signallers are employed at Morar and Neemuch, none available at Gwalior or Mhow.

MILITARY.

Troops of the Line.

Local Corps under Central India Agency.

2 Regiments, Central India Horse	...	Augur and Goona
Bhopal Battalion	...	Sehore
Malwa Bheel Corps	...	Sirdarpoor

The total strength of the force is—

1 Regiment, European Cavalry	...	...	496
4 Regiments, Native Cavalry	...	...	2,148
8 Batteries Artillery	...	...	1,027
2 Regiments and Detachment, European Infantry	...	...	2,268
8 „ two Detachments, Native Infantry	...	...	6,516
Total			12,455

2. *Central India Horse*, of which Colonel Watson, V.C., C.B., is Commandant, has been under the command of Major Martin since April last year. The regiments are in admirable order, well mounted, and well appointed—Sikhs, Pathans, Dogras, Jats, and Mahomedans of Hindoostan are in the ranks. The General Officers at Mhow and Gwalior review the corps yearly, and their reports confirm all that can be said of this fine body of cavalry.

Their presence in Central India supports order, and is an example to the Native States of the discipline which British officers can establish.

The British and Native Officers are valuable to the Government of India in the maintenance of friendly and pleasant relations with the Chiefs and Rulers of the country; they are known to all.

The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, relieved the 2nd Regiment at Goona in October, the 2nd Regiment marching to Augor. Some 30 sabres of the 1st Regiment have been employed under a Commissioned Officer in the suppression of gangs of dacoits in Tehrec and Lullutpoor. The health of the regiments has been good.

3. *Bhopal Battalion*.—The head-quarters of this regiment are at Sehore. The average strength is returned at 914 men during the year, with 514 effective at head-quarters; of these 114 were on duty daily; 21 detachments or 612 men proceeded on command or escort duty. The health of the regiment has been fair, but 13 deaths were reported. The average of sick during the year has been 1.8 per cent. The conduct of the men has been satisfactory.

Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., inspected the regiment in November 1872 and recorded his satisfaction at the result of his inspection.

His Highness Maharaja Sindia held a Camp of Exercise in February. He had 3,000 infantry, 1,600 cavalry, and 28 guns in the field.

4. *Malwa Bheel Corps*.—The head-quarters of this regiment are at Sirdarpoor, and its total strength is returned as 592* or 597 of all ranks.

* A slight discrepancy in the Returns.

It is composed of men of the following castes :—

Bheels	...	...	...	...	348
Bhilalas	...	...	...	...	5
Naiks	...	...	...	...	125
Brinjaras	...	...	...	...	10
"Other castes"	...	...	...	...	104
Total					592

One hundred and thirty-five men of all ranks are permanently absent on detached duty and are thus returned :—

58 Satpoora Hills	} Relieved every six months.
52 Rajpoor ...	...	...
5 Burwanie	...	...
15 Rutlam	} Relieved monthly.
5 Dehree ...	...	...

As a temporary measure, a strong detachment was this year stationed on the northern frontier of the Bhopawur Agency to check the raids of the Kooshulghur Bheels on Jhabooa.

Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., reviewed the regiment in March, and expressed satisfaction at the improvement effected. The Government of India has sanctioned the replacement of the old smooth-bore by the short Enfield. The Political Agent remarks that this will entail extra work on the officers, and the absence of the 2nd in Command on permanent political duty will be felt.

The 2nd in Command is never at head-quarters; he is the Deputy Bheel Agent at Maunpoor.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary Disputes.*

1. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports that Lieutenant Durand settled 17 cases of boundary dispute during the year under review. Of these eight cases were in the Bheel country of the border between Rutlam, Kooshulghur, and Banswarra, forming an almost continuous boundary line of 30 miles.

The delay of the Banswarra Durbar caused the officer deputed to be detained uselessly, and lost about six weeks of working time; he was finally compelled to leave the frontier, not, however, until he had killed three magnificent tigers. It is no light matter that the boundary officer should be a sportsman. In thus mixing with the people friendship springs up which helps business and throws light on disputes, &c.

Two cases were also settled by the Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Pundit Suroop Narain, between the two States of Dewas.

In Bundeund ten cases were settled. The transfer of Captain Blowers, however, interfered with the work.

In Bhopawur no new disputes are reported to have been settled, but three appeal cases of former years have been finally demareated.

In Bhopal Captain Dalrymple decided 34 cases during the year.

In Maunpoor the boundary between the 47 Paras and Indore has been laid down, and pillars erected.

Pillars have still to be built on the boundary of Pergunnah Dektan (Naie Baroda village).

In the Bagode Pergunnah, Dewas, there are 11 disputes pending with the Indore Durbar. The six cases settled here have still to be marked out, and the masonry pillars to be erected.

SURVEYS.

2. A survey of 43 miles for the road between Augur and Oojein has been made. It will be a feeder to the Railway with which the Political Agent, Western Malwa, hopes to see it simultaneously constructed. But until there is palpable evidence of the Neemuch Railway, something more than earthwork for a few miles, Native States will not move in making feeders.

The trigonometrical survey is now working in Western Malwa, and reports from Bhopal show that there also the stations are kept in repair.

SECTION II.—*Hospital and Dispensaries.*

3. The following table shows the cost and the working of the hospital and dispensaries under the Agency during the year under review :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1873-74.			
	Admis- sions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vacci- nation.	Cost.
64, under British supervision	84,438	759	38,559	<i>Rs.</i> 38,988 <i>a. p.</i> 2 9
Bhilsa	2,452	5	580	567 1 4
Taking into account 31 in Native States, Bundelcund, which give Returns under the head vaccination only, which is under supervision, there are no other Returns from these 31 dispensaries.				
Total ...	86,890	764	39,139	39,555 4 1
13, not under British supervision	22,501	213	9	4,694 13 5
Total ...	22,501	213	9	4,694 13 5
Grand total ...	109,391	977	39,148	44,250 1 6

4. The hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of				the Agency are noted in the margin. There are 13 also unsupervised by Medical Officers of the Agency. The total admissions under British supervision are 86,890, number of deaths 764 or 0·87 per cent.
Indore	...	2		
Oojein	...	1		
Rutlam	...	1		
Dhar	...	1		
Dewas	...	1		
Augur	...	1		
Baglee	...	1	} from these only } Vaccination Re- } turns.	1,272
Jowra	...	1		
Shajapoor	...	1		
Mhow	...	1		
Bhopawur	...	3		
Maunpoor	...	3		
Bundelcund	...	1		
Native States Dis-	...		} Vaccination Re- } pensaries ... 31 } turns only.	28,454
Baghelcund	...	5		
Gwalior	...	4		
Bhopal	...	6		
Total	...	64		

These institutions show a very fair attendance during the year, which has been a very healthy one throughout Central India. There are, however, 125 deaths reported from Nagode and Sohawal, which were mostly due to a cholera epidemic which broke out there.

The number of vaccinations reported are in institutions under British supervision 39,139, and in Native States only nine are reported.

In the 31 Native States of Bundelcund, which are this year entered as under supervision, there are 28,454 vaccinations reported, as against 23,003 reported last year. Adding however the two Returns of supervised and not supervised dispensaries together, we obtain the sum of 30,832 people vaccinated last year in Central India, and 39,148 this year, a very marked increase. A considerable amount of prejudice still exists amongst the populations of the Native States against vaccination. This is, however, being gradually overcome, as the benefits arising from it become every year more apparent, and in several States the Chiefs themselves have been vaccinated, and caused their children to be vaccinated. Adjcyghnr, Punnah, Kotee were conspicuous in this, and the mother of the infant Chief of Chutterpoor asked for vaccination on him.

Dr. Stratton takes an earnest interest in this question, and it is to his exertions that the success in Bundelcund is due.

5. The cost of the maintenance of these institutions under British

There are no Returns rendered of the expenses of maintenance of the establishments at--

Jowra (3).
Bundelcund (31).
Baghelcund (5).

supervision, a large part of which is necessarily borne by Native States, amounts to Rupees 39,555-4-1, and the cost of those under Native supervision is only returned at a sum total of Rupees 4,694-13-5; the cost of main-

tenance of the establishments at Jowra, Myhere, and the eight in Bundelcund is not however given. At Gwalior, Maharaja Sindia has caused the Lushkur Dispensary to be moved to a very fine building in an open situation on high ground which he has given for the purpose. The Morar Dispensary is supported by local funds at a cost of Rupees 412-7.

6. The Augur Dispensary is daily visited by Dr. Keegan, whose skill and kindness make it a popular institution.

7. The Goona Dispensary receives Rupees 98 per mensem from His Highness Maharaja Sindia. This fund, supplemented by donations from Chiefs and local funds, is still found inadequate to meet the

expenses which should be incurred for the proper treatment of the numerous patients who come for advice.

Nine hundred and forty-seven patients were admitted and treated, 1,321 vaccinated; the number of deaths was 35. This is high, but poor pilgrims to and from Oonkarnath come for help in the last stages of disease.

Dr. Keegan's, Dr. Harvey's, and Dr. Edli's services are highly spoken of by the Political Assistant.

It is to the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse that these admirable institutions owe their fame—Augur in Malwa, and Goona midway between Mhow and Gwalior. Sindia has always been ready to give aid when needed.

8. The Report of the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Beaumont, on the Malwa Dispensaries is annexed.

There is no institution in Native States more thoroughly beneficial than this. Year by year its hold strengthens on the people. The labour, patience, and ability daily displayed by Dr. Beaumont bring their own reward.

The Deputy Surgeon-General, Dr. Ross, of the Jubbulpore Circle, an officer of wide experience and known character, bears warm testimony to the admirable working of the dispensary at Indore, and it is a matter of pleasure to watch the throng pressing to seek the English Doctors.

Dated Indore, 27th July 1874.

From—Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Superintendent, Malwa Charitable Dispensaries,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Returns of the Malwa Charitable Dispensaries for the year 1873, which show a total treated of 36,939, an increase of 1,632 in the previous year.

2. In Malwa the year has been a fairly healthy one. Cholera has not been heard of, or any epidemic disease, except a little dengue at Indore, where it broke out in October, during which and the following month probably as many as 500 cases of it occurred in the city, and about one hundred cases in the Station of Indore. The disease was of a comparatively mild type, and seemed to have lost much of its epidemic force, for instead of, as ordinarily, attacking nearly the entire household in which it occurred, as a rule, but one or two of its members suffered from it. Dengue did not spread to the neighbouring towns or villages, but died out at Indore.

3. Phagedenic ulcers have been more prevalent than ever, and may now be considered established as an endemic on the Vindhya range of hills from the Simrole Ghât eastward to where the range ends in the Kymoor Hills in the Rewa State. Westward of Simrole they are not known, nor are they on the Satpoora Hills, which form the southern boundary of the Nerbudda River valley, as the Vindhyas do on the north.

What can have determined the establishment of such disease as endemic, or why it should prevail on the Vinydhas and be unknown on the Satpooras, which ranges even parallel and in sight of each other for hundreds of miles, is a mystery. With regard to treatment, I have nothing new to suggest. Nitric acid is still the only trustworthy remedy. When the disease has progressed so far as to leave no hope of recovery, amputation should be resorted to early, while the patient has strength to recover from the operation. Unfortunately too often those suffering from it will not submit to operation till in a hopeless state.

4. I have great pleasure in bringing to your notice that the much felt want of a leprosy hospital at Indore has been met by the benevolence of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, who has given the handsome sum of Rupees 12,500 towards it, Rupees 10,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper as an endowment, and Rupees 2,500 to build the hospital. The building is now nearly completed; it consists of a range of ten neat substantial little rooms, double tiled, with a verandah all round. The number of patients will at first be restricted to ten, so each patient will have a separate room, but if happily the funds of the hospital should be increased so as to permit it, two patients can be accommodated in each room. The hospital has been built outside the compound of the Charitable Hospital, but close to it, so that it will be managed by its staff, and thus no expense will be incurred except for the food, medicines, and necessaries of the patients. The interest of Rupees 10,000 will thus about suffice for the support of ten patients.

5. *Vaccination.*—The Returns of all the dispensaries for the year shows a respectable increase of the total vaccinated, 3,093 compared with 2,138 last year. The average work of each vaccinator was nearly one-third more than last year, and all the cases were verified by one of the vaccinators, who being honest and intelligent I have promoted to be inspector. Considering the total want of support from the local authorities, the above is, I consider, a fair year's work.

6. *Indore Charitable Hospital.*—This institution continues to gain on the public confidence, as will be seen from the following Return showing the numbers resorting to it for the treatment of more serious forms of disease or injury by operation:—

MAJOR OPERATIONS.

			Cases.	Cured.	Died.
1869	...	...	33	32	1
1870	...	...	44	44	...
1871	...	...	48	47	1
1872	...	...	61	61	...
1873	...	...	115	110	5

From this it may be seen that the results of operations are such as should secure confidence. In four years, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, but two operation cases died, and in 1873 the Return would have been quite as favorable had there not been so many desperate cases of enormous sloughing sores, the only chance of saving which was by amputation. Of these there were 17 amputations, 16 of leg and 1 thigh, with 13 recoveries and 4 deaths. This, though an unusual mortality for this hospital, is very favorable, considering the disease the operations were

undertaken for; indeed, it might be considered so under any circumstances, seeing that the average mortality in the London hospitals of all amputations of the leg is 25 per cent. Besides these 17 cases there were 11 amputations for ordinary causes, all of which were successful.

7. Cases of cataract and other important diseases of the eye continue to come in increasing numbers. During the year there were 40 major operations on the eye, of which 25 were cataract extractions. In addition to this I operated eight times for cataract when visiting the dispensaries. One of these a double operation in the family priest of His Highness the Raja of Dhar. The Raja took great interest in the operation, and asked me to do it before him in the palace. The result was excellent in both eyes. This gave cataract operation a good start in Dhar. I had two others to do before leaving, and again two when I visited the dispensary in December: besides these several cases have come from Dhar to hospital for operation.

8. *Tetanus*.—Three cases of traumatic tetanus were treated during the year, all with hydrate of chloral: of these two recovered and one died. I have now treated in all seven cases with chloral—results, five recoveries, two deaths. Of the deaths but one is fairly attributable to the disease. In the other case tetanus was consequent on serious injuries from falling into a well producing fracture of three ribs and wound of the lung, which injuries were directly the cause of death, any injury of the respiratory organs being a particularly dangerous complication in tetanus. The hydrate of chloral was given every six hours in doses sufficient to relax the jaw and control the tetanus spasms; to do this from 25 to 30 grain doses were necessary, which were reduced after 48 hours, as soon as the spasms were fairly controlled, to 20 grains: these were continued from two to three weeks, after which the dose was reduced by degrees according to the symptoms, till it was found possible to stop it altogether. Under the 20 grain doses the patient sleeps almost constantly, awaking only a short time before the next dose is due; on awaking he is fed, given another dose and goes off to sleep again. Except careful feeding to support the strength, and an occasional purgative, no other medicine was found necessary.

Besides sleep and relaxation of the tetanus rigidity and spasm, considerable loss of flesh was the only marked effect of the prolonged use of chloral.

9. *Intermittent and remittent fevers*.—I now treat almost exclusively by subcutaneous injection of quinine, and the greater my experience of this mode of administering it the more I am satisfied with it, so well known and so much appreciated is it here that within the past two years the number of fever cases coming for treatment to this hospital is increased 50 per cent., and this too while fever has been less than ordinarily prevalent. Patients now (even women) frequently present themselves saying "I have got fever and want to be injected." I use only the neutral sulphate of quinine for injection, for which I have employed it nearly 3,000 times without a single case of suppuration. The superiority of this mode of administering quinine is especially seen in the treatment of the more severe forms of fever. Remittents commencing as such are rare here, but cases are frequent where from absence of all treatment the disease has run on into a bad remittent, and the patient is carried to hospital in a more or less insensible state, often profoundly so,

tongue brown and dry, teeth and lips covered with oxides, eyes blood-shot, hot, dry skin, pulse frequent, soft and fluttering. Quinine given by the mouth in such cases is not sufficiently active, and apparently before it has time to take effect the majority of them die. Injected, it passes almost at once into the current of the circulation, and in a few hours an improvement is seen in the state of the patient. In such cases I inject as much as six to eight grains, and repeat the injection as often as three or four times if necessary.

10. Mr. Gunput Sing has proved a most valuable Assistant to me in this hospital. He was formerly a pupil in it; I seeing he was very intelligent, trustworthy, and hardworking, sent him to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, where he attended the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes for two years, during which he worked very hard and made the best possible use of his time, acquiring a well grounded knowledge of his profession. Since his return early in the year he has worked honestly and well in the hospital, and been most careful, attentive, and kind to the patients.

11. *City Indore Dispensary*.—Here the attendance continues large; the Native Doctor is a steady working man and very popular. No large operations are done, as it is more convenient to send them on to be performed at the Charitable Hospital in the Station, where they can be treated as in-patients. A more suitable building is much wanted for the dispensary. The dwelling-house at present rented for the purpose does not afford waiting room for the patients, and is altogether unsuited for a dispensary. His Highness the Maharaja would confer a great benefit on his subjects by erecting a more convenient building for their treatment when sick.

12. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—The work here has been carried on vigorously by Native Doctor Thakoor Deen, and the Return shows a large increase in the attendance, and importance of the work done. Thakoor Deen performed 12 major operations during the year, two of these were amputations of the thigh, all of which were successful.

13. *Dhar Dispensary*.—There is, a fair increase in the number of patients for the year. The Native Doctor is attentive to his duties, and has secured the confidence of His Highness the Maharaja and the people generally. The house used as a dispensary being very small and inconvenient, the Raja has with his usual benevolence undertaken to erect a more commodious building for its accommodation, which is now in course of construction.

14. *Oojein and Dewas*.—Here the Native Doctors carry on the work in an ordinary sort of way, not pushing it very much. Important surgical cases they send to Indore to be treated by me.

15. *Augur Dispensary*.—Here the admissions for the year, 3,096, are almost exactly the same as last year, 3,074. During the year four major operations were done by Dr. Keegan, of the Central India Horse, as he, since his arrival at Augur, takes a very active interest in the dispensary. Its Returns for the next year will, I have no doubt, show a considerable increase in the number and importance of the cases treated.

(Sd.) T. BEAUMONT, M.D. & F.R.C.S.I.,
Residency Surgeon, Indore.

SECTION III.—*Studs.*

There are two Studs in Central India, both of which are favorably reported upon. It is a pity that the experiments cannot be carried on on a larger scale. The Central India Horse Regiments relieve each other and are never moved out of Malwa: thus every facility for horse breeding is at hand with experienced officers, who know every Chief and Thakoor.

One is at the head-quarters of the 1st Central India Horse at Goona, the other at the head-quarters, 2nd Central India Horse, at Augur. At Augur there are three stallions, two Arabs, and one stud-bred. Major Martin reports having lately obtained a pure bred Kattywar horse to replace a worn-out Arab; he will be very popular in Malwa.

The climate is favorable, and in times past, before the country was harried, the breed of horses was famous; there are still fine mares to be seen, for the old taste is alive in the Rajpoots.

The extension of the scheme is well worth attention, the expense is *nil*, merely Rupees 30 per mensem for the food of the stallion.

One hundred and thirty-seven mares have been covered, and a Non-Commissioned Officer is sent round the districts occasionally to report on the results.

There is a prejudice against breeding mules which the Political Agent says it is impossible to overcome.

At Goona there are one high caste grey Arab and one young stud-bred from Buxar; their services are in great request among the neighbouring Zemindars, and they have made several tours in the districts.

Several fine mares have also come in to be covered.

Captain Buller expects an English thorough-bred shortly, whose services he thinks will prove of great value. This is Thorndale, a grand horse in every way; he ought to get good stock.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 11th April 1874.

From—Officiating Resident at Gwalior,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1873-74.

On the 11th January Major Impey, the Officiating Political Agent, was compelled by ill health to leave suddenly; he made over the Agency to Colonel Wright.

On the 7th February I received charge from Colonel Wright; my report must consequently be deficient in details.

I was received on my arrival very cordially by the Maharaja and his officials.

The crops have been good: in some districts the mukka and jowar on low ground were destroyed by the heavy rain in September, but the ground was speedily re-ploughed and gram sown in their place.

The Maharaja having agreed to try the cultivation of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* (Australian blue gum tree) I have obtained some seed from the Neilgherries; the plants are growing, and when fit for transplanting some will be put out in Morar and the rest sent to the Durbar.

The total rain-fall during the year was 49·3 inches.

The general health has been good. There has been some small-pox for some months in the Lushkur and the surrounding districts, but it has not been very severe.

Justice.—There have been five cases of dacoity during the past year; in no case have the offenders been apprehended.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails.

The bullock train was attacked and robbed on the 29th December, no guard having accompanied it, though ordered by the Durbar.

In the Cantonment Magistrate, Civil Judge, and Small Cause Courts, ably presided over by Colonel Wright with Lieutenant Martelli as his Assistant, there have been 185 criminal cases and 797 civil suits disposed of. There have been only two appeals.

The average duration of each criminal case was 1·52 days, and that of each civil suit—

In the Small Cause Court	...	...	...	1·13 days.
„ Civil Court	...	...	...	1·33 do.

Hitherto much inconvenience and loss have been suffered by the inhabitants of Morar in consequence of thieves and others escaping into Gwalior territory. I have entered into an arrangement with this Durbar for the apprehension of such offenders which, in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District, will tend to mitigate if not entirely put an end to the evil complained of.

Treasury.—The Treasury is in the Military Cantonment, and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate is the Treasury Officer. The Political Agent, however, is held personally responsible for it—an anomalous arrangement—which will form the subject of a separate report.

The executive duties have been very satisfactorily performed by

* Exclusive of balance on 1st April 1873, Rupees 7,67,071-13-11.

† Balance on 31st March 1874, Rupees 2,47,799-0-7.

Lieutenant Martelli. The total receipts during the past year amounted to Rupees 21,28,828-10-8,* and the expenditure during the same period to Rupees 26,48,101-8-†

The total number of money orders issued was 2,298: of these 149 were overland orders. The total value of money orders issued was for inland orders Rupees 66,168-5, overland orders Rupees 9,732-5-5.

Inland money orders to the number of 410 of the value of Rupees 23,363-8 and 2 overland orders amounting to Rupees 34-8 have been paid at the Treasury.

Jails.—The number of prisoners admitted into the Morar Jail was 116. Of these 37 being under sentence beyond six months were transferred to Agra.

The new Residency Jail has been completed and a separate report regarding the establishment, &c., for it was submitted on the 29th July last. No reply having been received, and no guard or establishment having been sanctioned, the prisoners have not yet been put into it. Unless soon occupied the white ants will do much damage to the timber.

When the necessary orders have been issued there will be a saving to Government, as prisoners under sentences of 12 to 15 months can be retained in it, instead of being forwarded to Agra.

Dispensaries.—Owing to the want of proper and careful supervision the state of the dispensaries is most unsatisfactory. The Native Doctors, not being liable to inspection, neglect their duties. During the past two years there have been no vaccinations at Gwalior. I have however insisted on the Native Doctor and his Assistant making vaccinating tours. During the past two months 229 children have been vaccinated. The Native Doctor's reports are verified by the Durbar officials.

A proposal was submitted to Government on the 11th January last for the better supervision of these institutions which I trust may be carried out. Should it be, I have no doubt vaccination will steadily make way among the people and the dispensaries become a blessing to the masses.

The Returns received from the various dispensaries show the following results:—

NAME.				Admissions.	Vaccinations.	Cost.		
						Rs. a. p.		
Lushkur	...	...	...	7,099	...	3,081	5	9
Seepree	...	...	...	829	...	592	8	9
Goonah	...	...	...	947	1,321	1,762	4	11
Jawud Neemuch	...	...	...	4,030	9	1,740	15	9
Bhilsa	...	...	...	2,452	580	567	1	4
Morar	...	...	...	1,677	38	412	7	0
Total				17,034	1,948	8,156	11	6

The dispensary at the Lushkur was quite close to the Maharaja's Palace and within the limits of the future garden, it has therefore been removed at the Maharaja's desire. A very fine building, on a hillock in an open situation, has been given by the Maharaja for the purpose.

At present it is a little far from some parts of the city, but when the new palace is completed and the intervening space built upon, the situation will be excellent in every way.

The Morar Dispensary supported by Local Funds shows the following results:—

Patients treated	...	...	...	1,677
Vaccinations	...	...	...	38
Cost	...	...	...	Rs. 412 7 0

Public Works.—The Gwalior Durbar contribute annually Rupees 75,000 for roads: of this sum Rupees 12,000 are allotted for the repairs of the Agra and Bombay Road.

The contribution for 1873-74 has been expended thus—

				Rs.
Gwalior and Jhansi Road	...	...	...	31,500
Jhansi and Seepree	„	...	...	15,000
Mhow and Neemuch	„	...	...	4,000
Repairs, Agra and Bombay Road	...	...	...	9,000
Establishment	...	...	...	19,000
Total				78,500

The Bhind Road, which will connect Gwalior with Etawah, and which will open up several Gwalior districts, is to be taken in hand this year. The Maharaja is very anxious to have this road completed.

The Durbar has placed the ferry over the Sind river on the Jhansi Road under the Public Works Department on the same terms as the ferry over the Chumbul on the Agra Road.

The new telegraph line from Indore to Oojein, costing Rupees 25,481-7-6 paid for by the Durbar, has been completed.

The Maharaja's palace is still under construction; it is to be finished by May 1875. It will be a fine imposing-looking building when completed.

Military.—The Maharaja had a Camp of Exercise in February, the troops as marginally noted were under arms.

28 Guns.	
1,600 Cavalry.	
3,000 Infantry.	

The Maharaja was so pleased with their efficiency that he promoted Brigadier-General Bapoo Awar Saheb to the rank of Major-General.

The health and conduct of the troops were excellent.

Administration.—The settlement of the Malwa and Esaghur Districts is not yet completed

The Dewan, Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Dada Saheb Khurkey, has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Maharaja, and has cordially co-operated with me, freely discussing all questions with me personally.

The Durbar Vakeel, Hukeem Ahsan Alli, has been of great assistance.

In May 1873 the Naeb Dewan, Basdeo Ram Chund, resigned and Ram Chund Bhajee Rao was appointed in his place.

Post Office.—The Post Office is to be located in a building in the Residency limits.

There has been one complaint against the Post Office officials during the year.

The value of stamps supplied to the Durbar from this Office was Rupees 1,587-8.

Education.—The Maharaja keeps up an Educational Department consisting of one Director and two Inspectors. There is a College in the Lushkur, and there are 93 schools of various grades in the districts. At the College about 600 boys, 50 of whom are learning English, are being educated, and in the District Schools about 3,500.

The Morar School is supported by voluntary contributions. The receipts do not meet the expenditure; the matter has been made the subject of a separate report. The number of pupils attending the classes has been 54 daily, and the expenditure Rupees 918-4-6 per annum.

Unless this school is aided by a grant from Government it will have to be materially reduced.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

Dharia Kheree.—The Durbar has granted at an enhanced rate to Runjeet Sing, son of Sheodan Sing, the two villages held by his father, the Thakoor to come to Gwalior to receive the Sunnud.

Sirsee and Mhow.—The Durbar has brought several complaints against this Thakoor. He has been warned and cautioned against giving ground for complaint.

Seetamhow.—This petty Chief applied to be permitted to spread the payment of his tribute due over the next five years. The Durbar refused to comply with his request.

Agra Burkaira.—The case of this Thakoor, subordinate to the Bhopal Agency, is still under the consideration of the Durbar.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE past year 1873-74 appears to have been one of at least average prosperity; the general health has been good, and there has been no outbreak of any epidemic if small-pox be excepted: this disease has carried off numbers of children in Nursinghur and other places during the past cold season.

The rain-fall registered was 43·5 inches, and the autumn harvest is said to have been up to the average. The spring crops, wheat, gram, and opium have been good, more especially the latter, it is a fortunate peculiarity of the soil in Malwa that wheat and gram flourish and ripen without irrigation even when the usual winter rains are withheld, a state of circumstances under which unirrigated tracts in the North-Western Provinces suffer severely. This year winter rain can hardly have been said to have fallen at all in this part of the country so slight and local were the showers. As might be expected in a season of average cheapness and plenty the general tranquillity has not been disturbed by any abnormal increase of crime; there have been no cases of suttee sumadh, nor have Her Majesty's mails been attacked during the year within the limits of this Agency.

Dacoities and highway robberies have not been unfrequent, especially on the highways which cross the Vindhya range, *viz.*, the roads between Bhopal and Hoshungabad and Bhopal and Hurda where there are miles of jungle. The State of Bhopal suffers most from this class of offences, and though the Bhopal authorities urge that the perpetrators are seldom subjects of Bhopal, it is not the less incumbent on them to guard the roads and clear out the infested jungles; an additional force has been raised by Her Highness the Begum for this purpose, as will be seen from her accompanying Administration Report, and it is to be hoped that they may be able to carry out the object for which they have been raised. The Bhopal authorities are most anxious to put down this class of offences, and surely this might be done by a well organized system of reporting by villagers the assemblage of any suspicious strangers and by efficient patrolling.

* *Civil Justice.*—The number of cases disposed of are 515. The Superintendent of the bazaar has jurisdiction in all cases up to Rupees 100, an appeal lying to the Political Agent's Court. The usual mode of decision is by arbitration.

243 criminal cases were disposed of leaving only two pending at the close of the year; it may not be out of place here to observe that witnesses in criminal cases appear much more truthful here than in the North-Western Provinces, and the imputation of falsehood often raises a genuine feeling of scorn and anger; whether this is attributable to difference of race, or to the absence of the low middlemen, who infest the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and tutor the witnesses, I cannot say.

As for the attendance never exceeding one day, I believe no register of attendance is kept up; the witnesses remain with their respective Vakeels until called upon to give evidence and may be some days present before the accused person is brought up for trial: of the five escapes entered in Criminal Statement B., four were from Native State officials and one from the Sehore Jail.

Education.—The Sehore High School has not only been in existence many years in its present shape, but has grown out of a school founded in 1818 by Major Henley, and is consequently coeval with the Agency.

The average daily number on the register is 245·38, and the average daily attendance 211·97 or 86 per cent., a very high percentage.

Formerly a class of the sepoy of the Bhopal Battalion used to attend the school, but for the last three or four years they have been instructed in their own lines, and deducting their numbers from the total number of the school, the number of scholars has been about stationary for some few years.

Each boy must learn either Oordoo or Hindee to entitle him to be entered in the English classes, and thus a certain knowledge of his own vernacular is secured.

Up to 1857 there was no English taught in the school, and now, though the above arrangement should secure vernacular education from being sacrificed to English, it must be confessed that the vernacular instruction is poor, especially in Oordoo and Persian. This is a matter for regret, as excellence in the latter language is much thought of in Mahomedan States, and the main support of the school is derived from the Bhopal State, which has contributed Rupees 5,000 annually to the support of the school for many years. A more ambitious vernacular course of instruction would be both gratifying to the subscribers and beneficial to the boys, who would thus secure a better chance of employment in Native States.

Owing to gaps caused by death in the staff of the Educational Department, Central Provinces, no Inspector of Schools has visited Sehore during the year under review.

In the isolated position of this school the importance of such visits and inspection cannot be too highly estimated, and it is owing to the want of such an inspection during the past year that the school is not in a better state. It is almost the only means there is of keeping the under vernacular masters up to their work.

Mr. Mears, the Head Master, is a very painstaking man and has the interest of the school much at heart, and works up these under-masters

as much as he can; but he complains of their apathy after they have once secured a permanent post. It is to be hoped that an Inspector of Schools from the Central Provinces may be deputed to visit and report on the school next cold weather.

The Sehore Girls' School has suffered a great loss in the death of the late Mistress, Mrs. Mears, in September last, who was much beloved by the children.

During the interval which unavoidably elapsed before a successor could be found, the numbers of the girls diminished considerably.

Miss Gould was appointed Mistress in December last, and has her reputation yet to make. The numbers have recovered somewhat, but it is scarcely to be expected that the gap caused by the death of the late Mistress, and the absence of Mrs. Osborne, who took a warm interest in the school, will be completely filled up for some time to come.

Jail.—The average daily number of prisoners has been 56.15 at an annual average cost of Rupees 47-12-6 per man within 8 annas of the cost per head in the previous year. The health of the prisoners has been good.

The prisoners are employed in out-door labour in and about the station. One effected his escape while so working, and the warder in charge was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Post Offices.—No new Post Offices have been opened during the year, and the enumeration of covers, papers, &c., for the whole year has been discontinued by the Post Office authorities, and in lieu thereof the second week in February and second week in August were chosen as the period in which the letters and papers for delivery should be counted. The number given out for delivery after deducting those not delivered amounting to 3,920 and 3,252 for the two weeks respectively. According to the Return of the previous year 59,863 letters, papers, parcels, books were received for delivery, or a weekly average of 1,112; as there is no apparent reason for such an abnormal increase, the difference must be assigned to the alteration of the system of enumeration, probably the one week's enumeration is more accurate as involving so very much less labour. Rupees 3,624 worth of postage stamps were sold in the Sehore Treasury during the year under review.

Electric Telegraph.—Beoura, 36 miles from Sehore, is the only place within the limits of this Agency where there is an Electric Telegraph Station.

The number of messages received during the year was 543 and number despatched 246, for which Rupees 339-10 were paid, the amount of sales of Telegraph Stamps in the Treasury amounted to Rupees 523.

Public Works.—There have been no new public works undertaken under the superintendency of this Agency, but in the Bhopal State the road between Bhopal and Hoshungabad is being made. Two miles, and three bridges or culverts are said to have been completed during the year, the new road is completed to Deep, about 12 miles from Bhopal.

Some repairs have been done to the road between Sehore and Bhopal. Her Highness the Begum has given up the thought of connecting Bhopal with Hoshungabad by a Railway, on account of the great expense of construction over the hills, and the number of streams which would require bridging.

Survey Stations.—The Chiefs within this Agency have all been addressed on the subject of maintaining the trigonometrical survey stations in repair, and all replies yet received describe them so kept in repair.

Boundary disputes.—Captain Dalrymple has decided 34 boundary disputes during the year. His work in the cold season was broken into for a few days, in which he held charge of the Agency during the interval between Colonel Osborne's departure and my arrival. From the latter end of February to end of March, he has been engaged at Hoshungabad in the settlement of a boundary between Bhopal and British territory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne, C.B., was in charge of the Agency up to 19th January 1874. I took charge from Captain Dalrymple on the 31st January last.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—The general condition of this State for the year under review has been satisfactory.

The customs and transit duties have been consolidated. Up to the present year the duty varied in each different subdivision (mehal), and now a uniform rate has been fixed for the whole State. The opportunity was taken to declare a considerable number of articles duty-free, but the principal articles of merchandise are taxed quite as heavily as before, and though the measure may have the effect of preventing speculation by subordinate officials, little or no relief will be afforded to traders.

Another measure, which has been introduced with the object of suppressing dacoities and robberies, is that armed travellers are required on passing the frontier to show a license to carry arms signed by the proper authority of the State from which they come. There is such a breadth of jungle and unprotected frontier, that any evilly disposed person will have but little difficulty in entering Bhopal with arms, and evading the posts where licenses are demanded.

The State debt, which amounted to nearly Rupees 7,00,000 at the time of the death of Her Highness the late Begum in 1869, has now been completely paid off.

It will be observed also from Her Highness' Administration Report that settlement operations are in progress, and that the country is now being surveyed for the first time, and the revised assessment of the revenue on the three mehals (subdivisions) quoted shows an enhancement of 60 per cent. on the former demand, which will be still further raised to 75 per cent. on the expiration of four years, the term for which culturable waste is to remain revenue free. It will be observed that no proprietary rights are acknowledged by the State between itself and the

actual cultivator of the soil. The moostageer is simply a contractor, who agrees to pay the revenue into the Government Treasury, on receiving an allowance of 10 per cent. to repay him for his time and trouble.

When visiting Bhopal in February for the purpose of being introduced to Her Highness the Begum, I took the opportunity of visiting the school and jail. I had only time to pay a most cursory visit to the school, which was well attended, and carried on in a very suitable building for the purpose; it seemed well conducted.

The jail is in the old fort, and is divided into three compartments—one reserved for life prisoners only, each prisoner had at least one cell and many had two, an inner and outer cell; these are built round a court-yard, each prisoner cooked his own food. The men were not heavily ironed, and were evidently humanely treated; no labour was exacted of them; and the place was clean. A sentry paced in the flat roof of the cells, and a guard was posted at the gate.

The second compartment, the “miadi” prison for convicts sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment, was an old building adapted to its present purpose; the men slept in two deep verandahs, and the sanitary arrangements, though fair, were not so good. The prisoners were employed outside the compartment in making durrees and newar and such like weaving industries.

The third compartment was the lock-up, in which also one or two lunatics were confined as well; as a rule the men had only been in custody for a few days, and some one or two for a month or six weeks. This division struck me as being rather crowded, but it was clean, and, on the whole, the state of the jail was better than I had expected, though not so clean or orderly as a District Jail usually is. The total number of prisoners, including those under trial, did not exceed 100, a small number for a population of 800,000.

Her Highness the Begum was obliged to return to Bhopal in January owing to the severe illness of her grandmother, Her Highness the Koodsia Begum; on that lady's recovery, however, she again proceeded on a tour of inspection, which will last well into the hot weather.

Rajghur.—Area 642 square miles; population 75,742; revenue Rupees 2,17,000.

The administration of this State continues satisfactory.

Nursinghur.—Area 720 square miles; population 87,800; revenue Rupees 2,68,500.

As reported last year, on the death of Raja Hunwunt Sing on 31st March 1873, his grandson and heir-apparent carried on the affairs of the State pending the sanction of the Government of India. The Government of India recognized the present Raja, Pertab Sing, as successor in April; but his investiture was deferred till December last pending an enquiry into the claims of the Indore Durbar to be consulted on the question of the succession. As these claims could not be proved, the young Raja was duly installed on the 4th December last under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, the usual khillut of investiture was provided by the Nursinghur State.

The affairs of the State appear to be managed satisfactorily; the Raja is educated and intelligent, and I believe attends personally to business. Though great strides have been made in bringing land into cultivation, there is still a large amount of waste land capable of reclamation.

Khilcheepoor.—Area 204 square miles; population 30,910; revenue Rupees 92,200.

The khalsa revenue is about Rupees 60,000. Colonel Osborne visited Khilcheepoor in December last and presented the Chief the Sunnud of the Government of India conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadoor; the khillut of investiture was supplied by the State. The affairs of this little principality are well managed as far as I have been able to judge.

Koorwai.—Area 162 square miles; population 16,823; estimated revenue Rupees 100,000. This small Mahomedan principality is independent of any other Native power. The Nawab is about 60 years old and has no sons. The question of the succession was raised on the late illness of the Chief, and has been before the Government of India. The Nawab had quite recovered from his late illness when I visited Koorwai in the end of February. The Mohurram was going on and was celebrated with much pomp.

The country is backward, and, though there is no jungle, the villages are thinly inhabited and much land is waste, which could well repay cultivation in a better-governed district.

The Nawab has changed the State currency from the Seronjee Rupees, which are now getting scarce, to British Rupees, and in so doing allowed a favourable rate of exchange to all persons paying in money to his Treasury.

Muxoodunghur.—Area 81 square miles; population 9,695; revenue Rupees 31,000. The ruling family are of the Keechee tribe of Rajpoots, the affairs are administered by the widow of the late Raja during the minority of the present Chief, who was adopted from the Ragooghur family. The State is subordinate to Gwalior and was estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 1,10,000 at the time of the grant to this family by Jean Baptiste Filose on the part of the Gwalior Durbar.

It must have very much declined, if the revenue was ever so high; the nominal revenue is Rupees 31,000, of which about half is khalsa, but the actual collections are supposed to be even less.

Basowda.—Area in square miles 68; population 5,440; estimated revenue Rupees 7,000. This petty Mahomedan State is an offshoot from Koorwai, having originally been a younger son's portion.

I visited the place in February last. The Chief, Nawab Umur Ali Khan, is a well informed man of perhaps 40, who has travelled a good deal about India, and he manages his property well, reclaiming jungle land, and sinking wells; he informed me that he sunk five wells every year at a cost of from Rupees 150 to Rupees 300 for each well.

Mahomedghur.—Area in square miles 80; population 2,938; approximate revenue Rupees 7,000. This State was divided off from Basowda in the same way as Basowda was from Koorwai, and the town is at the opposite extremity of the same hill. The Nawab, Mahomed Hafiz Kooli Khan,

has been in possession since about 1847, but the little estate is badly managed, the town has decayed, and there is much waste land; in fact, the revenue, though stated to be the same as Basowda, is much less, or rather the Basowda revenue is much more than that stated.

Pathari.—Area in square miles 22; population 4,330; approximate revenue Rupees 12,000. This is also a Mahomedan Chiefship subordinate to Gwalior, and the family is descended from Dost Mahomed Khan, the founder of Bhopal. The Nawab is very young, and has only been in possession for a year as ameen, that is he was responsible to the Political Agent. In December last the estate was made over to him altogether. I visited Pathari in February, and as far as I could judge everything was going on well.

Larawut.—Area in square miles 30; population 2,900; approximate revenue Rupees 7,000. The Puar was deprived of the management of the estate owing to his incompetence in March 1869, since when he has been allowed to live in Sehore.

The debt, which amounted to Rupees 16,073-3-9, has now been reduced to Rupees 5,737-3, and should be entirely paid off in another year.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basowda, Mulharghur, Shujawulpoor, Sonekutch, Chachowra, and share of Soondursee.—I marched through Bhilsa and part of Basowda, and they appeared to be well managed. Sonekutch has a bad reputation as being the resort of thieves and dacoits, but no cases that I am aware of have been reported thence since my arrival.

Zeerapoor, Machalpoor, Kantaphore, Gagronee, Nimawur share of Soondursee.—These districts belonging to His Highness Holkar are satisfactorily managed.

Seronje.—This pergunnah, belonging to Tonk, is believed to have had at one time a revenue of Rupees 3,00,000, but now does not yield more than half that sum. I visited the town in March; it contains many fine stone-houses and a fine bazaar, but is very much decayed, most of the Marwaree mahajuns who used to live there have betaken themselves to Bhopal and other towns. The old route from Bombay to Agra used to pass through Seronje, which now lies many miles off the English Grand Trunk Road between these places. Cattle-lifting prevails in this pergunnah to a large extent.

Sarungpoor.—The management of this district, belonging to Dewass, does not seem to have improved during the year under report. The tanka due to Nursinghur was withheld on a frivolous pretext and has not yet been paid, and the tankas of Dhabla Dheer and Dariakhheree have not been paid for three years.

GUARANTEED GRASSIA AND OTHER THAKOORS.

Tuppa and Kujooree are both under the management of this Agency during the minority of the jaghiredars, both of whom are being educated in the Sehore High School and are promising boys.

Agra Berkherah.—The Gwalior Durbar has a very large claim against this jaghiredar, who belongs to a very old Rajpoot family. The revenue demanded from him is so heavy that he will never be able to

pay the arrears, even if he can find money to pay the current demand; on the other hand, the hereditary dues which this jaghiredar is entitled to from the villages of Pergunnah Bassowda are not realized and paid to him punctually by the Gwalior officials. It would be politic for the Durbar to remit a great portion of his debt, and reduce their demand and convert the Thakoor into a willing subject.

Jabria Bheel.—Raj Buksh Pindara, jaghiredar, died on the 17th February, his son, Jumal Buksh, has been recognized by the Government and put in possession of the jaghire.

Sootalia, Heerapoor, Kumalpoor, Dhabla Dheer, Dhabla Ghosee, Dariah Kheeree, Khursiah, Ramghur, Doogriah, Peepliah Nugger.—There have been no changes among these jaghiredars and the management of the villages appears to have been satisfactory, and there has been no serious crime to call for special remark.

SEHORE,	}	(Sd.) H. C. BARSTOW,
The 1st April 1874.		Offg. Poltl. Agent in Bhopal.

Abstract translation of Administration Report of HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SHAHJEHAN BEGUM, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Bhopal, for the Fuslee year 1280=A.D. 1874.

THE Eastern Division of Bhopal had already been once visited by me since my accession in the course of a previous year's tour, a report of which was duly submitted, but with a view to effect a more efficient administration of the country, and to afford redress to the oppressed, and to mete out punishment to bad characters, I again visited the Eastern Division this year, and according to established custom caused all the jaghiredars (landlords), mafcedars (freeholders), moostageers (revenue contractors), putwarees (village accountants), mahajuns (bankers), saliardars (pensioners), and employes of the tehsilee (land revenue), Thannah (Police), and Customs Department, and others to be mustered. After the usual notice was read to them the principle under which the new assessment was made of the villages comprising the pergunnahs of Istari, Deori, Selvani, was explained to them. These villages were recently surveyed, and leased out under a 20 years' settlement, the terms of the assessment will be mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Report. During my first tour through the Eastern District I was beset with petitions, the number thereof was exhibited in my former Report. During my second tour 687 petitions were presented to me; they chiefly belonged to fiscal and civil cases, and were, according to customary procedure, referred to the nazims (magisterial) and tehsildars (revenue), officials and others for enquiry: this is comparatively a small number of petitions, and bears witness of improved administration.

The detail of petitions are:—

Fiscal	...	...	...	458
Civil	...	...	...	132
Criminal	...	...	...	107
Total				687

In Bhopal the system of assessing villages on the basis of a professional survey has not hitherto been in vogue, the usual practice was to fix the assessment according to a rough estimate of the revenue, remitting 10 per cent. as remuneration to the moostageer (revenue contractor).

Provision was, however, made for enhancing the demand on culturable land being brought under cultivation, and the enhancement was determined by mutual consent, the terms of these settlements varied from five to seven years, and this system of assessment was called "ameenee" (survey) (apparently from the name of the Assessor's Office) settlement, it was exposed to irregularity and abuse, as will be seen by the following :—

Firstly.—An accurate estimate of the revenue could not be ascertained.

Secondly.—In consequence of the short terms of the lease the revenue contractors very naturally took no pains to extend the area of cultivation.

Thirdly.—It was not a rare incident under the old system of assessment for the putwaree (village accountant) and the revenue contractor to understate the actual revenue of a village.

Fourthly.—Under the old system it was not uncommon for a revenue contractor, who happened to harbour a spite against his fellow revenue contractor, to deprive him of his village by overstating the revenue thereof, and in the absence of reliable data, no correct estimate could be formed.

Fifthly.—Under the old system, the assessment of the villages was uneven, some were heavily, whilst others were lightly assessed.

The foregoing system gave rise to irregularity and was exposed to abuse and proved to be an obstacle in the way of improvement, and was prejudicial to the interest of the State.

During the reign of Her Highness the late Secunder Begum, Her Highness signified her disapproval of the ameenee (rough survey) system, and whilst on her tour in the district directed a notification to be published to the effect that a new land settlement would be made after the State was surveyed; that all cesses other than land revenue would be remitted, and if the revenue contractors were agreeable to the proposed settlement, to signify their assent accordingly by attaching their signature to the notification, and if otherwise, to set forth in writing the grounds of their objection to the introduction of the proposed settlement. As the projected scheme was calculated to improve the status of the ryots and benefit the State, the revenue collectors and others simultaneously and of their own free-will and pleasure attached their signature to the notification as a token of their assent to the proposed plan. Her Highness after obtaining the consent of the revenue collectors and others to the proposition caused the boundaries of each village to be marked out, and the areas to be ascertained by a *nuzzerpamaish* (a summary survey), granted lease for 15 years on the condition that one-tenth of the culturable waste land should be set apart for pasture of cattle, the rest was allowed an immunity from revenue for five years, and after the expiration of that time was to be subject to the same rate of assessment as land under cultivation. Ten per cent. on the ascertained revenue was allowed to

the revenue contractor for remuneration, and one anna per rupee for village expenses; by this arrangement the resources of the country were developed before the expiration of the 15 years, the revenue contractor being exempted from payment of all miscellaneous and local cesses. This system of assessment was introduced throughout the limits of the State. When the time arrived for new settlement, a second *nuzzerpamaish* (summary survey) was made to test the accuracy of the former settlement. The result showed that the estimate made before was inaccurate. This fact warranted the conclusion that the system of assessment hitherto adopted to ascertain the area of the lands was defective and could not therefore be relied on. In consequence of the expiration of the 15 years' assessment the leases were renewed by Her Highness the late Secunder Begum for a term of 20 years on the principle of the former assessment, with this difference that whereas in the former settlement both the 10 per cent. of land allowed for pasturage of cattle and the 10 per cent. remuneration to revenue collectors were respectively calculated on the amount of cultivated land and revenue paid on account of cultivated land, now by the revised settlement the 10 per cent. of grazing land is calculated on the total area of both cultivated and uncultivated land, and the 10 per cent. allowance to revenue collectors in like manner is calculated on the revenue from both cultivated and uncultivated, and the contractor's remuneration of 10 per cent. is deducted from the rent of both arable and other land. Consequent upon an accurate area of the land not having been ascertained at the time of the new assessment, the contractors were distinctly given to understand that on any future occasion should a correct estimate of the land they hold be ascertained by means of a professional survey, the assessment would be altered accordingly. During her lifetime Her Highness the late Secunder Begum was desirous of having the State surveyed by professional and competent authority; to effect the contemplated project, trained and experienced surveyors were employed; but her death prevented the projected scheme from being matured and carried out. After Her Highness' death I entertained a staff of professional surveyors. The result of a professional system of survey shows generally that the area of the villages is far greater than what was estimated by the *nuzzerpamaish* (summary survey), the rates of former assessment varied considerably, and in many instances were far too low. There were 18 descriptions of soil. This classification was attended with fraud; to check the evil, I divided the soil into six classes.

In the Eastern Division the *pergunnahs* (tracts) of Silvani, Jetari, and Dcari have been surveyed; the former settlement contained three rates of assessment in each *pergunnah*, instead of them I have established an uniform rate equivalent to the average of these three different rates.

In the Bhopal territory there is a peculiar description of land called "*bhatoova*" which after growing crops for three consecutive years is allowed to remain uncultivated for the three following years; the rates of assessment charged on land of this description varied from three to six annas per *beegah* (equal to about one-third of an acre); as an encouragement to the *ryots* (peasants), the rates have been reduced to two annas per *beegah*. Under the former settlement culturable waste land was allowed to be rent-free for five years, after the expiration of

which time it was susceptible to a progressive rent rising on a graduated scale. Under the present settlement, although no immunity in case of culturable waste land was intended, yet to afford encouragement to ryots a total remission for four years has been allowed, the principle under which the moostageree huc (contractor's remuneration) and land for pasture was granted remains unaltered.

Contrasted Statement showing rates of former and present assessment.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Lease according to former assessment.	Enhanced rate of present assessment on land under cultivation.	Enhanced rate of present assessment on culturable land.	Road cesses at three pice per rupee.	Total increase.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Silvani ...	42,272 6 9	30,255 15 9	11,351 1 9	1,310 12 9	85,190 5 0
Jetari ...	18,285 0 9	7,256 12 0	2,389 10 0	467 11 3	30,399 2 0
Deori ...	52,340 5 9	24,661 12 3	4,780 0 0	1,278 0 0	83,060 2 0
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,649 9 0

3. As a rule Her Highness when out on her tour caused the weights of shop-keepers and others to be tested; in the event of short weights being found in their possession, they were ordered to be destroyed and fresh ones supplied at the expense of the delinquent trader by the Government. This practice was attended with inconvenience and loss to tradesmen, inasmuch as delays occurred in supplying them with proper weights; remedial measures were therefore adopted to meet the requirements of the case.

4. The dense jungles in the Bhopal territory afforded shelter to thieves and bad characters, and proved an obstacle in the way of bringing culturable waste land under cultivation. To remedy this evil notices were published throughout the limits of the State, directing revenue cultivators and others to clear the jungles within their respective holdings, leaving only such forests as have been reserved by Government for timber, &c.; the revenue contractors were enjoined to bring waste land under cultivation.

5. In accordance with the orders of the Political Agent the Nazim (Commissioner) of the Western Division and the Police Officers of Ashta and Jowar have been directed to clear the jungles wherein thieves and bad characters were in the habit of taking shelter, and to adopt preventive measures.

6. In paragraph 24 of last year's Report mention is made that 23 bridges and 20 miles of road had been completed; during the current year three culverts and 10 bye-roads of the city have been repaired, as also 24 bridges in the district, the bridge spanning the Ghorrapuchora river has been completed, and six arches of the one across the Betwa have been constructed, also a new bridge on the Dooshai road. The road between Sehore and Bhopal had been repaired.

7. Rupees 12,000 was the annual contribution of the State.

In April 1872 the Government of India sanctioned the remission of this contribution, and transferred the management of the road to the State. As the allotment was not sufficient to carry on the work with any degree of expedition, it was consequently increased to Rupees 14,400: this sum was also found to be far too small, therefore it was necessarily increased to Rupees 28,800. Out of this grant, two miles of road and three bridges have been constructed on the line of road between Bhopal and Hoshungabad.

8. In the Southern Division the arrangements for the maintenance of the Police Stations on the lines of road was defective, the number of Policemen at each Station has been increased from three to four, and in places where the roads run through dense jungles the numbers were increased to five. The localities of some of the Police Stations have been changed, and an efficient staff of officials appointed to superintend the working of the Police Department. This arrangement has involved the necessity of increasing the allotment set apart for this purpose from Rupees 6,432 to Rupees 7,272 per annum. Measures are in progress to introduce this arrangement in the other divisions of the State.

9. The arrangement hitherto in force for the purpose of affording protection to the person and property of travellers having been found to be defective, and not meeting the requirements of the case, an additional Police force, consisting of three mounted troops of 52 sabres each, and four companies of foot of 50 men each, was in consequence raised.

10. In last year's Report mention is made that a proper system of postal communication was established at an annual expenditure of Rupees 14,877-11-6. As the sum allotted for this purpose was found to be excessive, it was reduced to Rupees 9,264-12-3, a rate of speed has been prescribed, and the time for the despatch of mails fixed.

11. In paragraph 27 of last year's Report allusion is made of the amount of the State debt at the time of Her Highness the late Secunder Begum's death, the sum that was paid, and the balance remaining to be paid, *viz.*, Rupees 1,68,492-10-6. The greater part of this sum was paid off during the year, the small balance of Rupees 988-7 remaining unadjusted, is in consequence of the creditors having gone abroad, and some of their claims not having been established. If the claimants do not present themselves in due course, the sum will be struck off from the State debt. By the grace of God the burden of debt that had been incurred during the lifetime of Her Highness the late Nawab Seemunder Begum has been removed. An intimation regarding the liquidation of the State debt will form the subject of a separate communication.

12. As a suppression to the crime of adultery, the Superintendent of the Criminal Court of Bhopal has been directed to promulgate a notification in the city of Bhopal forbidding, on pain of punishment, women, irrespective of castes, from going about the streets without a light after 9 P.M. during the summer and 8 P.M. in the winter. In case of private affairs, or absolute necessity, a passport should be applied for and obtained from the Superintendent of Police; but in no case will women be allowed to move about after the specified time under cover of darkness.

13. Hitherto eunuchs were permitted to pursue, with impunity, their nefarious calling in the commission of immoral crimes, as a remedial measure the public has been enjoined under penalty of punishment not to engage the services of eunuchs.

14. In the city of Bhopal cock-fighting was carried on to a great extent; as it was attended by large assemblies of men, the Police has been directed to put a stop to this nuisance.

15. The civil and criminal cases of the pergunnahs assigned for the household expenses of the Ruler used to be made over to the Minister of the household affairs for adjudication: these cases are now under the cognizance of the Nizamut Courts for the sake of uniformity.

16. Cases of marriage portions were cognizable by the Civil Courts of the State, the revised Court enjoins that the opinion of the Ecclesiastical Court be ascertained before any other procedure; decrees will be determined on only in cases when husband is in a position to satisfy the same, and the wife files a formal suit.

17. In application to Courts of Appeal it was not uncommon for the appellant to state in his plaint that the grounds of appeal will be shewn when the case is being enquired into. As the Appellate Court cannot determinate on its procedure in the absence of specific information in the matters regarding the grounds of appeal, the first Minister and other officials have been directed not to entertain any cases purporting to be an appeal against the decision of a Lower Court, unless it contains in detail the grounds under which justice is sought.

18. The President of the Council Court has been directed to make over civil cases to arbitrators for adjustment, should the litigants concerned desire such a mode of adjudication, instead of by the prescribed code which is based on the Mahomedan and Hindoo religion.

19. The President of the Council Court has been instructed not to refer appeals for the orders of the Ruler in cases that have been decided by the Ecclesiastical Court according to the Mahomedan law, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

20. Three months was term within which appeals were entertained, the time being reckoned from the date the appellant obtained a copy of decree of the Lower Court: this system was attended with delay in the execution of decrees. As a remedial measure the litigants concerned are informed that if they desire to appeal against the decision of a Lower Court, they should obtain a copy of decision of the Court of original jurisdiction within a week.

The dates on which copies of decisions are given are to be endorsed on the proceedings of the case, to which the signatures of the litigants will also be attached.

21. An appeal lies from the decision of the Court of Appeal to Mekana Mashwagria (Council Court), the term within which such appeals must be preferred is three months.

In many instances appellants, with a view to defeat the ends of justice and to prevent the execution of decrees upheld by Appellate Courts, have filed appeals in the Mekana Mashwagria (Council Court). As a remedy against such practices decisions of Courts of Appeal will be at once carried out, but in the event of decree-holders not being men of respectability, they will be required to furnish security, and should the decision of the Court of Appeal be reversed, the sureties of decree-holders will be called on to make good the amount of decree reversed on appeal to the Mekana Mashwagria (Council Court).

22. The rules hitherto in force for the collection of transit duty were defective and exposed to abuse in consequence of the customs officials having committed embezzlement with impunity. To check this evil, new rules have been framed and laid down for the working of the Customs Department on a more efficient basis. The revised rules enjoin the payment of customs dues, according to the prescribed tariff, at the place whence merchandise is despatched; after payment of duty a pass will be given to prevent any attempt at fraud. This pass will be verified at the intermediate toll-houses, where Registers will be kept up for the purpose of entering therein the passes granted by the despatching office. The revised rules further enjoin that any deviation from the prescribed rules by the customs officials will be visited with severe punishment.

23. To prevent customs officials from committing embezzlement rewards are offered for such information as may lead to the detection of frauds committed by customs officials. In all cases of conviction the approvers will receive as a reward of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out of the sums proved to have been misappropriated by customs officials; should it, however, on enquiry be proved that the information against customs officials is false, the delinquent will be dealt with according to the nature of his offence.

24. Hitherto the customs dues have been farmed out to contractors; as no prescribed tariff was laid down by the State, the contractors did as they pleased in the collection of customs duties. Some 20 years ago the State made its own arrangements for the collections of customs duties. Her Highness the late Secunder Begum remitted duty on some articles of merchandise, and reported the same for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent of Bhopal. The tariff of customs duties varied in different pergunnah (tracts), in consequence a uniform rate was established throughout the State, exempting 130 miscellaneous articles from transit duty.

25. With a view to give Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum an insight into the way the State work is conducted, petitions of minor importance used to be sent to Her Highness for disposal; but as this gave her no idea of the correspondence which is carried on between the State and the Political Agent, now all news-reports from the Vakeel of the State in attendance on the Political Agent are sent to Her Highness for perusal.

26. Instead of Chatore Pergunnah, which was assigned to Her Highness the Sultan Jehan in jaghire, Banoree Pergunnah has been given, the latter yields annual revenue of Rupees 23,859-9-1 in excess to her former. Her Highness has been desired to liquidate her debts, and to keep the expenses of her jaghire within its income.

27. After the death of my late husband, Nuzeer-ool-dowlah Oomrow Doolah Bakee Mahomed Khan Sahib Bahadoor, and in accordance with the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, and with the approval of the Government of India, I married my present husband, Syud Mahomed Sadeek Hossain Khan Sahib; as a temporary measure, the vacant appointment of second Minister with a jaghire yielding Rupees 24,000 per annum was conferred upon him, but in a social and religious point was placed in the position that was filled by my former husband. Under

the circumstance, it was necessary that his position should be recognized by the Government of India, an application was accordingly made through the Political Agent. The Government of India was pleased to confer on my present husband the title of Nawab, and to confer on him the customary khillut, &c. The Political Agent, accompanied by the officers of the Station, proceeded to Bhopal and held a Public Durbar there for the purpose of delivering to the Nawab the Sunnud of Government conferring on him the title of Nawab and the customary khillut.

28. Mirza Fazul Alla Khan, the Ambassador of the Shah of Persia, came on a visit to Bhopal; every mark of respect and attention due to his position was shown him as desired by the Political Agent; the august visitor went away well pleased with the reception he met with at Bhopal.

29. The Bhopal Printing Press being of no use to the State, it was consequently abolished in March 1873.

30. The practice hitherto in force on occasions of marriages, &c., was that officials of the State and others obtained bagarries (porters) through the Commissioner of the Police, the laborers receiving two pice in the way of wages; as it was an inadequate remuneration, it has therefore been increased to one anna.

31. The officials of the State in addition to their stipends were permitted to enjoy "huc dustoory" (perquisites). Her Highness the late Nawab Secunder Begum put a stop to this practice of the officials being allowed perquisites, and by way of compensation increased the pay of such officials as had been hitherto allowed to enjoy perquisites.

The Court Nazirs were allowed a percentage of Rupees $6\frac{1}{4}$ on proceeds of auction sales: these commissions have been disallowed, such assets are now credited to the State revenue.

32. In last year's Administration Report, under date the 2nd January 1873, reference is made regarding the "hucs" (hereditary rights) of the Neerukmee Thakoors of Bareesiah, there was a delay in settling their claims in consequence of their having failed to present themselves at Bhopal, but on the occasion of my last visit to Barcesiah I took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me to settle their claims.

As soon as Sunnuds are given to the Thakoors separate report will be made on the subject for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BUNDELCUND AGENCY FOR 1873-74.

Nowgong, May 1874.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Rainfall and crops.*—For some years past the rains in Bundelcund have been abundant, but ill distributed, falling too continuously and ending too abruptly.

Last year added another to the series.

The fall registered at Nowgong was $41\frac{9}{10}$ inches, all within the three months, July to September.

Except in a few places which had light showers, there was no winter rain.

The year began with an almost entire failure of the mahua [in hot weather of 1873], on which great numbers of the poor subsist.

Next, the khureef crops [reaped in autumn], which comprise the cheaper grains, suffered heavily from the continuous rain.

Cotton was a complete failure.

Cattle disease, mentioned last year, continued in various quarters.

Under the unfavourable circumstances thus persisting, more or less, through several seasons, most of the States have had to encounter annual deficits, while among the poorer classes there has been almost a chronic condition of semi-famine.

For three-fourths, indeed, of the year things were gloomy.

The difficulties existing in various places only escaped publicity as famine through being localised in limited tracts, and thus being somewhat under control.

Finally, it depended on the recent spring crops and the mahua of 1874 whether these scattered patches of distress should widen out into famine, general and unmistakeable.

2. *Insufficient indications of published Prices Current.*—One point merits notice, viz., that, for most of the year, such lists, as usually published, gave no clue to the actual condition of vast numbers of the population.

These lists give the rates of the better and medium kinds of food, but not of the lowest sorts.

The poorest classes, however, even at the best of times, can rarely get the first. It is not often they compass the second; while, more ordinarily, they just manage to live on the third, which includes sundry small grains, mahua, and jungle fruits.

The proportionate quantities of the three kinds of food obtainable for the same money in ordinary seasons may be roughly taken at about 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 respectively.

For a time prices rose till only half of the usual quantities of all were procurable. But this was not the limit of difficulty for the poorest, as the failures of previous seasons had been chiefly in those crops which supply their particular food.

This last thus continued rising in price far beyond the normal ratio to the better grains, till finally some of the coarsest foods reached the same rate as wheat, or were not to be had at all.

At this time all which ordinary prices current showed was, that food was *twice as dear* as in a good year.

This was, however, only *half the truth*, because the food of the numerous class who suffer first and most severely from famine *was three or four times* its usual price, and often was altogether unprocurable.

Of course when the rates at all approximated, the better grain was the cheaper food, as being the more nourishing; but the poor like bulk in what they eat, and do not readily change from their accustomed articles of diet.

As with prices current, so with verbal enquiry, there was risk of not learning the real condition of matters, unless questions were searching, or asked of the classes directly concerned.

Thus at various places, on asking a person of position the rates of food in his quarter, those of the better kinds, just as shown in published lists, were stated.

Next, on enquiring the rates of the poorer sorts, I generally first got an off-hand quotation of an *ordinarily* dear price, *i.e.*, one bearing the usual ratio to the existing prices of the better grains, which last of course he knew; though on desiring my interlocutor to ascertain what such food was *then actually selling at*, he was often himself surprised to find it was far dearer than he had supposed, or was even completely out of stock.

Few, if any, of the poorer people in Bundelcund get more than one meal a day at the best of times, and there were many this year who did not get even that of wholesome food.

3. *Great local differences in different parts of the province.*—Another point may be noticed, *viz.*, the difficulty of judging the state of the districts generally from observation in any one tract.

In the monsoon the crops on high and stony soils suffered comparatively little from the heavy rain, while in the lower and better soils they were rotted and destroyed.

Then in the cold weather one might march for several days through a tract as bare as a desert, except where the *kas*, bind-weed, had over-run it.

Next would be traversed tracts of lower or richer soil, or where there was irrigation from wells or tanks, in which places the rubber crops were fairly promising, and in a few places even capital. In many spots again, the fields, especially those of the arhur pulse, suffered severely from frost.

4. *Condition at close of year.*—Fortunately, however, although the spring harvest failed in various dried up tracts, it was good in others,

more from the ear being well filled, than from the area being large, and thus the general produce over the whole district turned out better than expected.

The rise of prices consequent on the failure of the rain crops was relieved by imports from the North-West and the Nerbudda, though the smaller grains cultivated in Bundelcund could not thus be replaced.

Still greater relief has followed the recent coming in of the spring harvest, and especially of the mahua, which last has yielded fairly, and has been the first instalment of cheap food again for the poor.

Thus the year, which started gloomily, and was critical during most of its course, ended better than it began.

Indeed, but for the Bengal famine drawing so much grain to the east, imports would doubtless have been still more abundant, and prices lower.

5. *Health of district.*—With some exceptions this was fair. There was no general epidemic of cholera or other disease; but in the north-east and in the adjoining parts of the Banda District the former presented itself, and lingered for a considerable time, though the type was mostly mild.

It was fortunate that the Kirwee-Banda Camp of Exercise was countermanded at the last moment, for the area of the intended operations was just the tract where cholera, as above referred to, had barely ceased at the commencement of the cold weather, and where there was still a degree of semi-famine.

6. *Imperial Durbar at Agra.*—Owing to the circumstances above described, and brought to notice at the time, the year was an unfortunate one for the Chiefs to undertake a long and expensive journey.

Indeed, if the points, thereupon communicated as excusing attendance, had been closely adhered to, none of the Chiefs from this province could have gone.

But under the intimation that it would not be well for all to be absent, and their own liking for such ceremonies, irrespective of ways and means, three Chiefs went, *viz.*, Duttia, Sumpthur, and Chirkaree.

The countermanding of the public Durbar was too late to stop them when close to Agra, many marches from home.

7. *Deaths and successions of Chiefs.*—Three deaths occurred in the year, *viz.*, those of—

- (1.) Rao Gopal Lal, Jaghiredar of *Kampta Rajola*, on 3rd October 1873, succeeded by his son, Rao Bharut Persad.
- (2.) Raja Chintterpal Sing, Chief of *Beronda* [or Pathar Kaehar], on 2nd March 1874, without issue.

Application made by family for his uncle, Baboo Raghburdial Sing, to succeed.

- (3.) Maharaja Mahendur Hamir Sing Bahadoor, Chief of *Oorcha* [or Tehree], on 4th March 1874, without issue.

Application made by himself and family for his younger brother, Koor Pertab Sing, to succeed.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

8. *Oorcha or Tehree* suffered severely as regards the monsoon crops, but the spring harvest has been fair.

A succession of bad years has, however, told heavily on its resources.

The Chief passed some months at Oorcha, the ancient capital, a picturesque old place on the Betwa, now in ruins [excepting the palace and a few other buildings], mostly overrun with jungle, and reputedly haunted by miasma.

There he was attacked by obstinate fever, and from this and other maladies, aggravated by unsuitable treatment, without European medical advice till too late, he finally died at the early age of 25.

He left no issue, resembling in this respect his predecessors for several generations.

The administration came more entirely than before into the hands of the newer officers, who possessed the Chief's confidence.

Some of the old ex-officials had their jaghires resumed, a procedure to be regretted in sundry respects.

Neither the finances of the year, nor the Chief's health, was favorable for much activity, but town and road improvements were steadily continued.

9. *Duttia* has had a full share of the unfavorable seasons.

The Maharaja fell ill on his return from the Agra Durbar, and was for some time in a critical condition.

The debt is now large and increasing.

The improvements in streets, bazars, and drainage at the capital are making good progress.

10. *Punnah*.—Nothing new requiring special note this year. The young Chief continues doing well.

Under public works will be noticed the principal one now in hand.

Two or three years ago the late Chief opened up the small ghât (of 200 feet altitude) in the south or Dumoh direction.

When the large Bisram Ghât is opened to the north, as it may soon be; when the Imperial Murla Ghât is ready on the west, and the high road eastward to the Railway at Sutna is completed, Punnah will be freed from the physical barriers which have hitherto isolated it.

11. *Ajighur*.—Endeavour to clear off debt continues the chief matter of interest.

The unfavorable seasons of late years have been against it.

In 1872-73 only five or six thousand rupees could thus be paid.

Last year, I am told, forty thousand were liquidated.

If this rate can be maintained, the State may be free in five or six years.

The young Chief has made a creditable start in constructing the Singpoor Ghât, as will be described under public works.

12. *Chirkaree*.—The badness of late seasons is well illustrated in this State. Under the able management of Dewan Tantia Sahib it has usually had a fair surplus even after liberal expenditure. But for the two years preceding that under report, a deficit occurred owing to arrears and necessary remissions.

This year the rubbee harvest will do something to right matters again, but till the revenue collections on its account are completed, which occurs about June, the annual accounts in native territory remain open.

The Chief's trip to Agra and prolonged absence have, however, involved extra expenditure.

Public works will be noticed under that head.

13. *Bijawur*.—The measures mentioned last year for bringing expenditure within income produced, I am informed, that result. But owing, perhaps, partly to the unfavorable season, outlay on sundry desirable objects has been cramped; as, for instance, on the road connecting the capital with the Imperial highway at Mahatgaon, along which there is considerable traffic in Bijawur iron.

The frequent change of officials, before noticed, has been somewhat checked, as the one Minister held the chief post throughout the year; though during part of it his position was little more than nominal.

14. *Baonce*.—As separately reported, this small State had got into difficulties during the Nawab's continued ill health, the management of his brothers, and a succession of bad seasons. The Nawab applied for a small loan which has just been granted, and for Government supervision of the State till his son comes of age.

III.—JUDICIAL.

15. *Tabular Returns* already separately submitted.

No case of *suttee* or *sumadh*.

Rajpoot female infanticide.—Among the Purihars of Jignee the births have been 15 boys and four girls, a proportion *prima facie* suggestive of concealed female births and deaths. But every precaution possible was in force, and, so far as can be ascertained, these were the *bond fide* numbers. Out of them died two boys and one girl, besides two boys born in previous years.

The surviving children, since precautionary measures were first instituted, are 51 boys and 23 girls.

No robbery of *Government mails*.

16. *Dacoitee*.—Six cases came up, of which two were heavy, *viz.*—

First case.—One was at *Mujil* in Tehree, near the Lullutpoor frontier, by Rundhir Sing's gang from that zillah. Property valued at about Rupees 10,000 was plundered.

Second case.—This was at *Hirapoor* in Punnah, and on special grounds merits detailed notice.

Like the first it was a night attack on a rich man's house. One villager was killed and five wounded, including a woman shot through both legs. Property was carried off, mostly in gold and silver articles and cash, belonging to, or in pledge with, a Native Banker, and detailed at above a lakh of rupees.

The dacoits were promptly tracked for 60 miles to the Dessan river.

Near this point, four days afterwards, one of them [a common man] was arrested, a small sum of money [Rupees 42] recovered, and the gang was ascertained to have consisted of some two Punnah, seven Tehree, and 12 Gwalior men, the last being notorious Powar Thakoors from Jigna in the Jhansi Subahship, and their connections and dependents of that neighbourhood.

In Punnah the two men [one of them a Thakoor] and a small part of the property [about Rupees 300 worth] were at once secured.

Similarly in Tehree prompt action was followed by the like success.

Only one man escaped. The others, including two Thakoors of good position, were arrested, and about Rupees 2,000 worth of the property recovered.

In both the information first obtained was confirmed and extended.

Most of the plunder was, however, said to have been carried off by the Gwalior men as being the leaders, *viz.*, a double share for each, besides a large portion of the whole previously set aside under the name of *chouth*, and the precise destination of which is not clear.

This is not the only dacoitee by Gwalior men in which the division of the plunder has been described as made after a portion had been first set aside as *chouth*, this literally meaning a fourth, but by usage applied to an exacted share of that amount.

It was learnt independently that the Jigna men and their friends had been absent from their homes for some weeks, fully covering the period of the dacoitee, and their ascertained stay here and there *en route*.

One division of them had gone first to their connections in Tehree, and got a reinforcement there. Another detachment had gone to friends in Punnah and Myhere, whence they joined the first division, and the Tehree men, at a rendezvous near the scene of the dacoitee.

Immediate information, with request for arrest of the dacoits, was sent to Gwalior, and also to the Subah of Jhansi, as Jigna is only 18 or 20 miles from the latter place.

The ease was the heaviest, as it was also the most quickly and successfully tracked, of any in recent years.

There was ground for hoping that, with the like promptitude on the part of the Subah, it would be further marked, as the one in which all the offenders and property should be the most speedily and completely secured.

Unfortunately, however, the Subah contented himself with issuing routine orders, which were unsuitable, and even hurtful, in such a case, as making matters public before acting.

After the first urgent requisition reaching him, nearly a fortnight [during which I had sent further communications] elapsed before any official went to Jigna, and the visit was then made without a body of Police to enable arrests, or *bona fide* search for property to be made, though from the well known character of the men it was certain beforehand that nothing could be done without sufficient force to command respect to authority.

The Thakoors refused even to go into Jhansi to the Subah.

Meantime they were not idle. Their arrangements for resistance or flight, if meddled with, and for conversion and scattering of the plunder were freely rumored.

It was not till 19 days after the first urgent requisition, repeated several times, had reached the Subah that a party was sent out the 19 miles to Jigna; and as the intended movement had been heard of previously, and was made openly, the party arrived merely to find that the Thakoors had just absconded, as was publicly known, and as I had myself warned the Subah would be the consequence of such style of procedure, though of course full information of Jigna matters naturally lay much nearer to himself than me.

Were the above a solitary or accidental instance of Jigna outrage or Gwalior inaction, such detailed notice might be unnecessary. But it is not so. It is merely one of a series and system, growing in gravity for years.

The Jigna Thakoors were notorious for lawlessness during the Jhansi Raj. When under us, and in the mutinies, we ourselves had full experience of their turbulence. So too, I understand, had Maharaja Sindia, at any rate at first, after the transfer of that part of Jhansi to him some years ago.

From some expressions of the Subah it may, perhaps, be inferred that they have latterly adopted the policy of quietness in their own district.

But if so, they have made up for it by activity elsewhere. During the last few years a number of dacoities and murders have occurred, in which Gwalior men, and mostly those of Jigna, have been charged, on grounds ranging from mere clues which needed co-operation to be worked out, up to the strongest evidence, or even actual acknowledgment. In some of the first class, if action had been taken by Gwalior, the evidence might possibly have been insufficient for conviction, and in others these men might have proved their innocence, which latter result, if promptly obtained, would itself have been valuable, as it would have shown that the dacoits in such cases were to be looked for elsewhere.

Yet in none of the cases, acknowledged or denied, strong or weak, have the Jigna people, though living openly in their villages, and several of them landholders [like some of their Tehree and Punnah associates in the Hirapoor affairs], been arrested and sent for trial, or has the plunder been restored, or compensation given.

Local associates, who are employed to get information and give notice of a good opportunity, can be and are arrested and punished. But this does little or nothing to stop the outrageous system when the leaders are known to be living unmolested a few miles off, enjoying the fruits of their expeditions.

References to Gwalior, even when made through the Central India Agency and accompanied by the fullest detail of evidence recorded before myself, have produced no result for years, and occasionally even no answer.

It had in fact latterly become a scandal of some notoriety and danger that the Jigna Thakoors were popularly supposed, and even boasted themselves to be, exempt from molestation for these outrages.

From an early stage in the present case the expressed belief, both European and Native, was that arrest of these Thakoors and recovery of the property [many thousands of Rupees worth] would not be made, so unfortunately it turned out for the 19 days during which they remained as it were in the Subah's hand.

Yet it appeared to me that the proper course was still frankly to appeal for the loyal co-operation of the Gwalior Durbar and its officials, and I therefore took especial pains to send the fullest information, immediately I got it, to Gwalior, and, as time was of such consequence, direct also to the Subah.

The case shows that the danger from the Jigna men is not confined, as hitherto supposed, to their adjoining frontier, or the western districts of the province, but extends also to any distance, Hirapoor being 150 miles from their homes and almost as far from the Gwalior border.

The evil from the example of numerous dacoities, profitable and unpunished for years, can scarcely be over-estimated in such a wild country as Bundelcund.

If indeed this affair were to have passed off like others with nothing done, it would have become useless ever to attempt or expect anything in cases in which dacoits are not caught redhanded, *i.e.*, in the vast majority of cases, and the result would shortly be an uncontrollable plague of dacoity far and wide.

But I am glad to add that I have cordial assurances from the Officiating Resident at Gwalior that he has impressed most strongly on the Durbar the absolute necessity of arresting the dacoits, and that special measures are being taken for this object.

It may thus be that the case, which has been the crowning one of years, may yet also be the turning point as regards impunity, in their career of habitual dacoity and not unfrequent murder.

17. One case of *robbery of cash in transit* [Rs. 3,500] in Duttia territory occurred. The men put up for the night outside both city and serai where there was no guard, and without taking any precautions of their own.

In the habit of conveying money for Native Bankers, they had evidently been recognized *en route* and marked down; for at midnight they were roused by a strong armed gang, which immediately pounced on the money and carried it off.

Inside an adjoining gate of the city there were at the time three men; but these, if they had been roused and got the cumbrous gate open in time, were unfit to cope with such a gang, which thus got a start before a party from the Kotwali in the heart of the city could reach the spot. Having got a start in the darkness, they kept it, making good their escape.

The Chief was absent at the time at the Agra Durbar.

The only information shortly afterwards obtained, and which corresponded with the direction in which it was found the gang had come and retired, was not more than a clue regarding which it could not be judged at the time whether, if loyally taken up and traced out, it would succeed or fail.

Unfortunately it pointed to Jigna men, even the strongest cases against whom had, for years, received no attention from the Gwalior officials.

Omitting other cases and minor references, I may instance the similar cash robbery of Rupees 1,838, accompanied by murder of two persons and wounding of five others in Burrer Beron by a Jigna gang.

In February 1872 I sent to Gwalior the detailed evidence taken by myself of nine persons.

No result following, or answer coming for a year, I submitted particulars in January 1873 to the Central India Agency, which however was not troubled till communications with Gwalior had entirely failed.

No notice being taken by Gwalior for six months more, reference was again made to the Central India Agency.

Nine months further passing, and still without Gwalior notice or reply, this and other cases were resubmitted in March last, and so far with like result.

Just then occurred the Hirapoor dacoity and murder already described, in which there were some Thakoors who had figured similarly at Burrer Beron and elsewhere.

18. A small *party of dacoits* on the Northern Duttia frontier worked out its own suppression with a somewhat unusual completeness.

Six men [two of Duttia, and four of Gwalior], some of them old offenders, had commenced robbing travellers, but had not succeeded in anything extensive when news of their whereabouts was obtained. A party of Duttia sepoy's went to arrest them, but they unexpectedly showed fight while moving off, and had the advantage in the first use of weapons. More Duttia men however came up, and the final result was that, while two of these were killed and two wounded, the whole six of the dacoits were killed.

19. *Thuggee*.—Four cases of its modern form, *viz.*, drugging travellers with datura in food, preparatory to robbing them occurred. No death resulted, nor was the amount of property thus obtained large. But the offenders in each case got clear off before their victims on recovery could give notice at the nearest police post and get search started.

No case of *kidnapping girls* for immoral purposes came to notice.

The *professional pilferers*, styled Sonorias in Tehree, or Chundur-bedis in Duttia, and over whom surveillance is kept, number 109 and 180, being thus two and five respectively less than last year, the decrease arising from some having died and others absconded.

IV.—REVENUE.

20. The effect of late unfavorable seasons on the *revenue of the States* has already been mentioned.

The *Government tribute* from certain districts was unaffected.

The following *nuzzeranas on succession* were realised :—

From <i>Sureela</i> —			
			Rs.
First Instalment	...	...	5,000
Second ditto	...	...	5,500
Total			10,500
From <i>Tiraon</i> —			
Last Instalment	...	...	996
Total			11,496

V.—EDUCATION.

21. *Rajkumar Central School*.—The arrangements locally made were last year reported, and Government has recently intimated that it also will aid, so that now the institution may be started.

Local State Schools.—Returns are not yet complete, but from 23 States they aggregate—

Number of Schools	...	...	41
Average daily attendance of scholars	...	...	919

Last tour amply confirmed the previous opinion that, without regular and competent inspection, these local schools are not nearly so efficient as they should be. This inspection will in future be possible by means of the staff of the Rajkumar College.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

22. *Imperial—Military*.—Rupees 90,387 were expended on the new Cantonment, but mostly on miscellaneous and minor works, and completions.

Latterly operations have been altogether suspended.

Under the heading *Military*, paragraph 28, mention is made of the numerous buildings still unfinished, the risk of damage thereto from prolonged exposure, and the inconvenience to the troops from the requisite accommodation not being completed.

The drainage of the new station has been considerably improved.

23. *Imperial—Communications*.—In the Bundeleund Road Division work was, as last year, chiefly concentrated on the Nowgong and Sutna Line.

On this the lower or small Murla Ghât near Punnah was begun and opened for traffic within the year. It is a first-rate line, a capital piece of work, and, even by itself, a great convenience to transit. It is hoped that the larger and upper ghât will soon be taken in hand, as it still constitutes a barrier to unassisted cart traffic.

On the second half of the road between Punnah and Nagode, which, with its deep cut nullahs, was always desperately bad, bridging has been in active progress, and is expected to be finished before the rains.

24. *Local Works*.—In Nowgong Cantonment Rupees 3,581-5-11 were expended principally on improvements of hazaar and wells, and on trees near the new European barracks.

Under the Agency Rupees 1,112-7-0 on roads, culverts, and a pukka causeway over the Dhoorea Nullah leading from the station.

25. *Native State Works*.—Returns from 20 of the States indicate an outlay of Rupees 1,09,303.

But the work done is larger than might be supposed from these figures. Native State work is rougher than ours, but it costs less.

The largest outlay was in Punnah, Chirkaree, Oorcha, and Duttia.

In *Ooreha* operations have been chiefly at the modern capital, Tehree, but partly also on roads and tanks.

The town works, consisting of improved bazaars, streets, and drains, have been considerable and commendable, under the general supervision of Rai Prem Narain.

In *Duttia* also town improvements have occupied the first place, the aspect of the capital in some quarters being quite changed by the regular lines of street opened up, in promoting which Moonshee Nund Kishore takes an intelligent and effective interest. An immense deal is however yet needed.

In *Chirkaree* the capital is becoming transformed by the open and handsome bazaars under construction, to its great advantage also in a sanatory respect.

A new dispensary has been begun and partly built.

The works of the Jey-Sagar Tank commenced during the famine of 1868-69 have been almost completed, and by means of canals from neighbouring nullas provide ample water also for the city tank.

All these works reflect the utmost credit on the Manager Dewan Tantia Sahib, ably assisted by the Sadr Amin, Pundit Balmokund, both of whom add to general capacity no mean amount of scientific and engineering knowledge.

In *Punnah* the construction of the Bisram ghât is the most important Native State work now in progress in the Agency. In last report I mentioned its commencement with the new official year.

From the steepness of the hill side the cutting is heavy, and in some respects it is to be regretted that the Maharaja felt bound to this part of the range; but considerable cuttings executed by his late father at the top, water at a spot one-third down, and a village and water

again at the foot, together with some other matters, were considerations for keeping near the old immemorial track that were not easily to be put aside.

Progress has been good. More than half the total height of 600 feet, from the plain below, has been in hand; and, at the close of the year, the only stoppage to cart traffic *throughout that portion* was in one of the bends, where there was a deep excavation for a culvert, which has since been built. The old precipitous track on the lower half of the ghât is thus now closed.

A good deal of drain and culvert, parapet and revetment, and other finishing work remained however to be executed, but this can be done without stopping transit.

I have now lined out the upper part of the ghât, which I had to leave unmarked last year.

This portion of the new line utilises the late Chief's cuttings in three places, but intermediately has to diverge, in order to reduce the slope sufficiently. One in 25 will now be the ruling gradient throughout, while in places it is still easier.

In *Ajigurh* the construction of the Singpoor Ghât was undertaken.

This is over a steep ridge between Bislam Ghât and Ajighur; being, at the depression occupied by the crossing, about 150 feet above the plain on the Singpoor and Bislam Ghât side, and 120 above that in the Ajigurh direction.

Either side is thus somewhat less than the lower Murla Ghât on the Imperial road, which is above 150 feet. But the ridge, being generally steeper, entails heavier cutting.

In March 1873 I followed up procedure on the Bislam Ghât by similarly marking out the Ajigurh side of this Singpoor ridge, at the gradient of 1 in 25.

It was very hurriedly done, but the result shows that the rough clinometer, I mentioned last year using, may be trusted, so far as concerns the instrumental work, which it simplifies and reduces to a minimum.

The line has turned out well, and at the close of the year only needed a few small culverts, some drain and other finishing work, to be ready for traffic.

I have now marked out also the Singpoor side, which near the top is much more difficult.

In *Alipoora* the young Rao has built an excellent school.

A masonry causeway with culvert openings has also been constructed over a large stream [or rather stream-channel] immediately on the north of the town, giving at moderate expense all the advantages of a bridge during the fair season, and even in the monsoon, except for the short periods the floods last.

In *Logassi*, under the Superintendent Rai Parmesri Dass, a road has been made connecting the capital with the Imperial highway, and another with Jhecjhun, a village in the midst of extensive jungles, which

it was most advisable to open up, both for the sake of extending cultivation, and to prevent their being a harbour for dacoits, which, in their almost impenetrable state, they often used to be.

A good school has been built and is now being roofed.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

26. The postal work at the *eleven* Offices in the Agency aggregated—

Letters, &c., despatched	...	...	...	1,41,949
„ arrived.	...	...	...	1,47,869
			Total	2,89,818

				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Cash receipts	...	...	...	7,917 11 11
Disbursements	...	...	...	5,251 10 6

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

27. None at Nowgong, or in Bundeleund at all, except the Railway Office at Sutna, 100 miles from this station.

The want is increasingly felt.

IX.—MILITARY.

28. During the first part of the year the Nowgong garrison consisted of—

G.-19th Battery, Royal Artillery.
Detachment, Her Majesty's 106th.
Two Squadrons, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
Wing, 15th Madras Native Infantry.

Excepting the Cavalry the other troops were replaced on relief by—

G.-11th Battery, Royal Artillery.
Detachment, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment.
Wing, 20th Madras Native Infantry.

The troops were generally healthy, but particulars are given in the annexed Table.

Both Artillery and British Infantry are now in the *new barracks*.

Work on these structures has for some time been stopped, to the great inconvenience of the troops, and doubtless also with some injury to health.

From the number of *unfinished buildings* the men are crowded, although there are couple of double storied barracks so near entire completion that, with the roofing materials already in stock, a cash expenditure merely of Rupees 19,934 would fit them for occupation.

The various unroofed structures, into which monsoon after monsoon pours its rain, are certainly being subjected to a crucially prolonged test of their foundations and general soundness, to which anything but strong work must have yielded ere now.

As no accommodation for the sick has yet been provided in the new station, the old *hospital*, distant a couple of miles from the men's quarters, has to be used.

Among the buildings needed is the Church. The Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation in 1869, but nothing further has been done.

At present the new Canteen is used for service.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

29. *Dispensaries*.—Nine in number, furnish the following Returns:—

Total admissions	...	...	...	...	7,975
Do. died	...	...	...	...	107

Details of cost have not been received in complete form.

The Nowgong Dispensary is the only one having European medical supervision, which is much needed also for those of the Native States.

30. *Vaccination*.—The Returns drawn up by Dr. Watson show:—

Total vaccinated	...	...	...	28,454
Of these successful	...	...	...	23,222
failed or doubtful	...	...	...	3,624
result unknown	1,608

The total is greater than that of the previous year by	5,451
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The largest numbers were in—

Duttia	4,915
Punnah	4,779
Oorcha	3,317
Chirkaree	3,079
Chutterpoor	...	...	...	2,822
Bijawur	...	...	...	2,255
Sumpthur and Umra	...	...	...	1,807
Ajighur	...	...	...	1,168

31. *Boundary settlement*.—As Captain Blowers, the Boundary Officer, was transferred to another appointment in the early part of the year and not replaced, the work was almost in abeyance.

Ten cases were however settled.

32. The Cantonment Magistrate's Office was successively in charge of five officers during the year, *viz.*—

Captain Maitland, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate and Political Assistant, during April 1873.

Captain Blowers from May to 7th July.

Captain Swinley up to end of July.

Captain Willock from August to 11th November.

Captain Temple, Cantonment Magistrate and Political Assistant, returned from furlough and resumed charge on last date.

HEALTH OF TROOPS, 1873-74.

Station.	Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospitals.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission in days.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
NOWGONG, BUNDELCUND.	EUROPEAN.								
	G-11th Royal Artillery.	147	33	22.44	5.39	Nil.	...	...	This return is merely from 20th February 1874.
	Detachment, 63rd Regiment.	101.4	72	37.69	18.11	1	0.52	Cardiac enlargement.	Returns have not been received from the G-19th Battery previously here.
	3rd Bengal Cavalry.	273.63	373	136.3	12.5	1	0.30	Phthisis.	From December 1873. No return from detachment of Her Majesty's 108th previously here, and now in England.
	15th Madras Native Infantry, Left Wing.	302.4	288	75.19	8.61	...	...	...	From April to December 1873.
	NATIVE.								
	20th Madras Native Infantry, Right Wing.	205	101	49.26	6.80	...	...	...	From January 1874.

Nowgong, }
The May 1874. }

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelcund.

APPENDIX D.

No. 220, dated Baghelkund Agency, Sutna, 8th April 1874.

From—Political Agent, Baghelkund,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Baghelkund Agency for the year 1873-74.

CHAPTER I.

1. The chief political events of interest in the States under this Agency during the year have been—

(1.)—The birth of a son and heir on the 17th January 1874 to the Maharaja of Rewah, G.C.S.I.

(2.)—The death of Raghoobhind Sing, Chief of Nagode, on the 22nd of February, and the succession to the Chiefship of his son, Jadoo Bhinder Sing.

2. The general health of the district was good, with the exception of at Nagode and one or two villages in its immediate vicinity, and at Sohawal, where cholera broke out in an epidemic form. At Nagode it commenced on the 26th April and continued till the 16th July, or 83 days in all. There were 171 persons attacked, of whom 95 died and 86 recovered. It is difficult to account for this outbreak: the most careful enquiries failed to show that it was imported; it did not extend to the neighbouring districts, nor even to the Agency compound and Military Cantonment contiguous. The city of Nagode is by no means a very dirty one; it is not overcrowded, and the water supply both from river and wells is plentiful and good. In a small hamlet just outside the cantonment limits and close to the Agency there were 19 cases and 14 deaths, the place had been laid out by the late Mr. Coles, then Superintendent; the streets were wide, with plenty of ventilation; drainage naturally good; no accumulation of filth near it, but on the contrary, the hamlet and vicinity were exceptionally clean, and the water supply, derived from two wells, distant 200 feet from hamlet, though deficient in quantity, yet good.

At Sohawal, four miles from the Railway Station of Sutna, the disease made its first appearance on 23rd August and lasted till 18th October. There were 47 cases in all, of which 17 proved fatal. Here again we failed to trace importation; the town was decidedly dirty, but its situation is favorable, and the supply of water very good. The disease did not extend beyond Sohawal.

3. The monsoon of 1872 was in most parts of Baghelkund above the average, but unfortunately fell unseasonably, and the khureef was a failure, more especially as regards the crops which supply the food of the great mass of the population, *i.e.*, “mhowa,” “kodoo,” and many small

kinds of grain which are only stored for the year's supply, and cannot be imported, as they are not grown in richer districts. The poorer classes, who are unable to afford wheat and the dearer grains, had to restrict themselves to "muttur," "mahsoor," "kootkee," and much anxiety was directed to the rubbee, which, shortly after time of sowing, did not promise over well, and for some months the prospects of this crop were decidedly unfavorable, and there was reason to dread that there might, from its failure, be a general scarcity of food, if not worse. Happily, however, rain fell at an opportune moment, and the crop over the district generally will be an average one. Large importations of grain have been made from the Central Provinces, and brought by rail to Sutna. This, combined with the public works which are going on, has proved of great benefit, and no cases of real distress from want of food have come to my notice.

4. There have been no cases of gang dacoity, of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, nor any robbery of the Government mail within this Agency during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

5. *Rewah*.—The promises of improved administration so freely made by the Maharaja have, I regret to say, not been carried out.

The latest arrangement entered into with the view of pleasing both the factions in the State is to divide authority and work between the heads of these two parties, leaving to Sirdar Lall Rundumun Sing, Mooktiar-i-riasut, control of the troops of all kinds, and of the Civil and Criminal Courts; and to the late Dewan, Panda Deenbund, control in the collection of revenue and disbursal of expenditure. Neither of these officers is subordinate to the other, although the Maharaja states that Deenbund is to be supposed to hold the second place in the administration. I have pointed out most forcibly to His Highness the impossibility of such an arrangement working, and any one acquainted with the characters of the two men, the intrigues going on, and the state of parties generally in Rewah, will at once see that it cannot by any possibility last for any length of time. Even now I understand the Maharaja contemplates some other arrangements.

6. There is no improvement, I regret to state, made in the administration of justice, or establishment of regular Courts.

7. Interest on the Government Loan of ten lakhs up to October of last year has been paid, as also *one lakh* towards liquidation of the debt.

8. *Nagode*.—As reported in my letter No. 431 of 18th July 1873, Raja Raghoobhind Sing died on the 22nd February. He was succeeded by his only son, Jadoo Bhinder Sing, an intelligent lad of 19 years of age. The Government of India has decided that the management of the State shall be carried on for the present by the Political Agent, the young Chief, and the old Minister, and there is every hope that the young Raja will soon learn to stand alone. As soon as the financial

condition of the State is ascertained a separate Report will be furnished, as also on the paying off the amounts due to the various establishments which are nearly two years in arrears, and which will easily bear reduction.

9. *Myhere*.—There is little to add to last year's Report regarding this State. The Chief attends personally to the administration, which is fairly good.

10. *Kotee*.—This Chiefship is well administered.

11. *Sidpoora*.—This small Thakoorate, which, during the minority of the young Thakoor, is being managed by this Office, is progressing favourably. The total receipts from 6th June 1873, the date on which it came under management, to 31st March 1874 amounted to Rupees 5,569-4, and the disbursements to Rupees 1,349-15-2, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 4,219-4-10. I have just got in all the claims against the Estate. They amount to the large sum of Rupees 38,113, but I have no doubt I shall be able to reduce this amount very greatly. The Superintendent, Mahomed Oomur, has worked hard and conducted his duties with tact and judgment.

CHAPTER III.

12. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

13. *Criminal Justice*.—The Statement in the margin shows the

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Murder	2	3
Culpable homicide	2	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	3	9
Miscellaneous offences ...	1	1

number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court during the year 1873-74. As the Rewah State has full power in these matters, and there is no bazaar attached to this Agency, the number

of cases is small, being confined to those occurring in the non-Treaty States or where British subjects are concerned.

14. *Punishment of whipping* was not inflicted during the year under review.

15. *Police*.—The Baghelkund Agency Police stationed along that portion of the line of Railway running through Native State has worked well during the year under review. Its strength and cost are as follows:—

1 Native Superintendent ... ..	...	Rupees 1,500	per annum.
1 Sub-Inspector ... ..	...	" 720	" "
8 Head Constables ... ..	...	" 1,020	" "
38 Constables ... ..	...	" 2,748	" "

Total cost, Rupees 5,888 per annum.

The conduct of the men has been good. Many of them suffered a good deal from fever, but this is owing to the wretched quarters they have at some of the Stations, which are naturally unhealthy.

16. *Jails*.—There is no Jail under the immediate control of this Office. Of those in Native States the ones at Nagode and Myhere are suitable buildings. The prisoners well housed and fairly well cared for. At Rewah no improvement has taken place in this respect since last year's Report. In all the health of the prisoners was good.

17. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the control of this Agency.

CHAPTER IV.

18. *Education*.—There is little to add to last year's Report. The Rewah School is kept up in a way, but the Chief personally takes no personal interest in the matter. Those at Myhere and Nagode are well attended, and the new school opened at Kotee is making fair progress.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

19. *Military*.—A few unimportant works in the Cantonment of Nagode were completed.

20. *Civil Works*.—These were confined to the annual repairs to the Agency Buildings at Sutna.

21. *Communications*.—The only work of importance going on under this head in the Agency is the Sutna Bela Road, on which satisfactory progress has been made, the whole of the earth work is complete, and a commencement on the bridges and culverts, for which a quantity of material has been collected, will be made almost immediately.

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICES.

22. There are nine Post Offices in the Baghelkund Agency—

1. Dubourah,	6. Jokhye,
2. Mujgowan,	7. Rewah,
3. Sutna,	8. Sohawul,
4. Ucharra,	9. Nagode,
5. Myhere,	

and it is in contemplation to have a small one opened at Kotee. Returns showing the working of the above have not been received.

CHAPTER VII.

23. Both the Government and Railway Company's line runs from Jubbulpoor through Sutna to Allahabad, but the former has no Office at Sutna, and the public uses the Railway line.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

24. The only British military force within the limits of this Agency is that stationed at Nagode, and its strength is as below :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.				REMARKS.
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.		
Troops of the line	3rd B. C.	109	...	...	...	...	11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	662	
Total	109	...	...	...	...	...	662	

or a total of 771 of all arms. The health of the troops was good.

CHAPTER IX.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There are five within this Agency, viz., at *Rewah, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Sohawul, and Myhere.* The following Table shows the working of these as also of the Agency Hospital :—

NAME.	Remaining on 31st March 1873.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.					REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1874.	
Agency Hospital ...	6	131	137	122	10	3	2	...	
Sutna Bazar Dispensary ...	22	1,352	1,374	1,137	50	149	6	32	
Rewah Dispensary...	63	1,584	1,647	1,329	7	255	10	46	
Nagode ...	14	1,124	1,138	921	29	53	105	30	
Myhere ...	68	3,233	3,301	2,810	180	186	16	109	
Sohawul ...	5	889	894	827	...	34	20	13	
Total ...	178	8,313	8,491	7,146	276	680	159	230	

The deaths in Nagode and Sohawul were principally due to an epidemic of cholera. The vaccinations performed at the different dispensaries is shown below :—

NAME.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Ratio per cent. successful.
Agency Hospital ...	...	...	10	3	.....	.....	13	76.92
Satna Bazar Dispensary	...	...	49	14	.....	17	80	61.25
Rewah Dispensary	...	...	48	3	.....	.....	51	91.12
Nagode Dispensary	...	...	722	75	.....	23	820	88.05
Total	...	...	827	95	.....	40	964	.....

Nagode was so many years under management that little or no prejudice exists against vaccination.

In the other States it meets with much opposition, but which will, I trust, gradually disappear. All these dispensaries, with the exception of that at Myhere, are under the supervision of Doctor Meiklejohn, Agency Surgeon, who takes much interest in them.

APPENDIX E.

No. 44.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

THE Superintendent has the honor to submit the following report detailing prominent features worthy of notice in the administration during the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. *Population.*—There is not any remarkable change to be noticed. The number of new settlers both in the town and the district did not exceed 247 souls, namely, 169 in the town and 78 in the district representing 21 ploughs; 113 new houses, and three temples were built in the town. On taking charge of the management of this State nearly one quarter of the houses in the town were in ruin having been deserted previously. It is satisfactory to observe that not only the deserted dwellings have been restored and re-occupied, but its size has been overstepping its old limits.

3. The total number of deaths amounted to 1,168, being 707 less than in the preceeding year. The average rate of mortality was $11\frac{1}{2}$ souls to a thousand. The reported deaths from violence were 16, *viz.*, two from snake-bite, five by drowning, three by burning, two by swallowing opium, two by hydrophobia, and two by cutting throats.

4. The number of births amounted to 1,016, namely, 554 boys and 462 girls. The number of marriages was 278 against 17 last year.

5. The total number of patients admitted and treated in the town dispensaries was 10,895 against 11,319, being 424 less than in the previous year. The cost of the dispensaries including contingent charges was Rupees 2,016, being Rupees 312 less than in the preceeding year.

6. The public health was generally good throughout the year as indicated by the diminished number of deaths and patients compared with the previous year. Some fires are reported to have broken out, but no significant loss of property was sustained. They are said to have been the act of an ineendiary.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits filed during the year was as

Suits pending 1872-73.	Filed 1873-74.	Decided	Pending.
274	1187	1095	367

noted in margin. 1,095 cases were decided during the year as compared with 1,061 or 34 more than in the preceding year. 953 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, and five in that of defendants. 54 cases were struck off, 83 compromised, and 367 remained pending on 31st March 1874. In 448 cases the parties attended personally, and in 647 cases they were represented by Vakeels. 690 writs of executions were issued. The number of commitments on

that account was 87, and attachments of property 3, and 600 were mutually settled without the aid of the Adalat. The Meer Mohallas decided 240 petty cases without fees.

8. The number of appeals to the Superintendent's Court was in 147 cases, including 75 which remained pending on 31st March 1873. The total number of cases settled by the Superintendent with the aid of the town Panchayet was 76, of which 43 were confirmed, 26 revised, and 7 reversed, and 71 remained pending on the 31st March 1874.

9. The Statements A. and B. give the statistics on this head. The value of property in contest amounted to S. S. Rupees 74,132 against Rupees 79,124 in the preceding year. The average cost of each suit including the fee of Vakeel was Rupees 8-8-9; and the average duration of each case was 62 days.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The Statements C. and D. in the Appendix show that the total number of trials held and cases settled during the year under report was 1,432, including 61 pending at the close of the year 1873 against 1,274 tried and settled during the previous year. The various

Filed including the number pending on 31st March 1873.	Convicted.	Imprisoned for five years and under.	Flogged and out-laid.	Fined.	Discharged.	Pending.
1432	365	23	18	321	678	89

punishments inflicted were as noted in margin. During the year the number of thefts registered were 141 besides 67, the balance of previous year, altogether 208, involving a loss of property worth Rupees 26,847, besides 67 head of cattle. Of these 47 were traced and property of the value of Rupees 7,736 recovered as well as 21 head of cattle. 34 cases worth Rupees 1,609 with six head of cattle were mutually compromised. 31 cases were dismissed as unproved involving property worth Rupees 4,261 and four head of cattle. 96 cases worth Rupees 13,239 and 36 head of cattle remained untraced on 31st March 1874.

11. *Police.*—Nothing worthy of notice under this head. The Police continues to give satisfaction.

No alteration in its strength and cost.

12. *Jail.*—The number of prisoners in the Jail on 31st March 1873 was 86, 69 were admitted during the year. Of these three were transferred, one died, and 77 were discharged. The number remaining in jail on 31st March 1874 was 74.

13. The daily average number of prisoners was 79½, and the total annual cost as per Appendix E. was Rupees 6,354-2. Of this sum Rupees 1,659 was for the subsistence of prisoners under trial. The annual average cost per head was Rupees 79-10-9 against Rupees 95-0-9, being Rupees 15-6 per man less than in the previous year. This charge is owing to a favourable change in the cost of food grains.

14. The prisoners continue to be employed in the State garden and the School of Industry, and to give satisfaction generally by their good conduct.

15. *Revenue.*—The rain-fall was more irregular in this year than usual. The rains commence here generally in June, but this year we

had more than four inches in January and February. In Malwa there is little or no "Chota Barsat" or Mahowta rains as in the Upper Provinces. Although this did some good to the standing rubbee crops of grain, but damaged the opium crop, and delayed the commencement of the regular monsoon till July, the khureef crops were generally good. The yield of opium was one-fourth more than the usual average. The wheat crop only suffered from the rains having ceased earlier. The out-turn of that crop is estimated one sixth less than the usual average.

16. The total quantity of rain-fall was 39 inches and six cents. in

MONTHS.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Days.	Inch.	Cents.	Days.	Inch.	Cents.
January	1	1	5
February	4	3	3
May	1	...	15
June	...	8	4	55	3	95
July	...	19	10	4	18	12
August	...	22	18	10	20	10
September	...	11	4	98	12	11
TOTAL	...	60	37	67	59	39
						6

59 days against 37 inches 67 cents. in 60 days in the previous year as compared in margin. The continuous fall of rain from July to 18th September when the weather broke up at once, the crops had very little of sun-shine which affected the mucca crops in the plains, but in the hills the out-turn was not less than the usual average. The larger out-turn of the opium produce has not seemingly benefited the cultivator. What he has gained in quantity has in proportion lost in value. The price of opium has fallen and is Rupees 7 per dharee lower than last year. The Chinese may likely be benefited by the excess of yield inasmuch as they will have to consume cheaper drug than last year.

17. With the exception of the wheat as noted in margin, there

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Price per six Bengal mds. S. S. Rs.	Price per six Bengal mds. S. S. Rs.
Wheat	...	22	21 4
Mucca	...	18	14 8
Jowar	...	18	15 4
Gram	...	18	17 12
Opium per dharee of five seers	...	61	54

is much favourable change in the prices of mucca and jowar which are chiefly consumed by poorer classes. Gram is very little consumed here. The rise or fall in its price is not therefore much felt.

18. *Customs.*—There is nothing remarkable under this head worthy of notice. There has been no change in the inward and outward trade. The cloth market has been somewhat more active than in the preceding year. The Benares sugar continues to be in favour in preference to that from Mauritius. The total quantity of the latter imported yearly is about 4,000 maunds and of the other 8,000 maunds; Benares is cheaper by one rupee per maund.

19. The cotton market has been a little more active than last year. The export to Bombay is reported to be nearly 1,600 bales against 1,381 in the previous year.

20. *Education.*—It is very satisfactory to record that progress of education both in the Central College and village schools continues to be most satisfactory. No opportunity is lost either on the part of the State to provide the requirements of education or to spare labour and attention on the part of those in immediate charge of the department to

promote its benign benefits. Accounts received from every quarter reflect great credit on the head masters, and their subordinates, for the results of their labour are very satisfactory.

21. The statistics are given in the report of Mr. Middleton, the Head English Master, and of Pundit Amernath, the Inspector of the Vernacular Department.

22. The total number of boys and girls who are instructed in several branches are detailed in margin. The number of pupils in the Central College was 418 against 241 in the previous year. Every branch shows some increase, but Hindee seems to be most popular. The number of pupils in the village schools was 355 boys and 37 girls, altogether 392 against 402 in the previous year. It shows a falling off of 10, but on the whole there was an increase of 157 boys and girls in the town and the district schools. The total number who received education in the State schools was 810 against 643 in the previous year.

23. The average daily attendance in the Central College was 241.98, and in the village schools 333.72, the total cost in the former being S. S. Rupees 7,997-9-9 or Rupees 33-0-9 per pupil, and in the latter S. S. Rupees 1,900-6 or Rupees 5-11 per head. The average cost in Central College has arisen from an increase of pay granted to the teachers.

24. There are 15 private aided schools instructing 526 pupils including 10 girls against 503 pupils in the preceding year. The total number received instructions in Rutlam was 1,336 against 1,141 in the previous year, showing an increase of 195 boys during the year under report. Of this number 1,149 learn Hindee and 187 English, Persian, and Sanserit. It is not wonderful that Hindee is most popular. This is a Hindoo State, and Rutlam a Hindoo mercantile town, and Hindee being the national language it cannot fail always to be very popular.

25. *Public Works.*—The rooms which were being added to the Madersa building last year are completed and opened. The summer house in the garden is also finished and opened. A wall all around the garden 5 feet high and 3,700 feet in length is being built. The completion of the Audience Hall is still delayed owing to the non-arrival of girders, four of which being too heavy for common carts are still detained in Dhoolia, and may not be received before the rainy season sets in.

26. In the district three new wells and three "Orees" involving an expenditure of Rupees 7,200 have been built. They can irrigate 120 beegas of land yielding on the average a revenue of Rupees 2,000 yearly. In the town seven more wells have been dug by private people for drinking purposes.

27. *Roads and Bridges.*—One bridge and eight culverts have been added to the works in this Department, 2,73,787 cubic feet of dry road was constructed and 3,62,605 feet metalled. A new bathing ghât is

also being constructed and will be completed next year. The total cost of these works is Rupees 17,019.

28. *Sanitary Reforms.*—The public health has been generally good throughout the year; no complaint of any extraordinary sickness having been heard of. No fresh reform was made under this head.

29. *Finances.*—The financial condition continues to be very satisfactory. The State debts have been completely cleared off with the exception of a doubtful item of Rupees 1,06,000, which if proved will be paid up from a State claim due by the same and another debtor which has been lately settled by a Punchayet mutually selected. The non-settlement of the doubtful item has been owing to the dilatory and evasive conduct of the creditor himself.

30. As a new and more favourable financial era dawns with hopes of further prospective progress, it may not be out of place to review here briefly the total receipts and disbursements during the past 10 years, the State has been supervised by a British Superintendent.

31. On assuming charge of the State the total gross income of the State from all sources was calculated not more than S.S. Rupees 3,64,064 and the expenditure at Rupees 2,39,841. Both have increased beyond all calculations. The actual net receipts and charges during that period have been as follows:—

				Rs.
Payment of debts ...	...	...	...	8,91,096*
Ordinary charges ...	...	...	...	27,36,829
Extraordinary charges ...	...	...	...	4,23,576
Purchases ...	...	...	...	75,165
Public Works ...	...	...	...	3,81,206
Road and Bridges ...	...	...	...	3,55,539
Total charges				48,63,412
Total net receipts				48,68,115
Balance in favour of the State				4,733

32. The result, I think, has been more favourable than was expected when the charge of the management of the State was assumed. Under the circumstances it could not, I believe, have been better.

33. *Agriculture.*—The cultivation of cotton continues to be in disfavour. Hingunghat is progressing very slowly, there was no more than 12 beegas of that cotton under cultivation during the year under report. In irrigated land the yield of Hingunghat is much larger than the country cotton, the proportion being 100 per cent. in favour of Hingunghat, but in non-irrigated land the out-turn of Hingunghat is less by one-half than the other. Next year an experiment is to be tried in an irrigated field. The result will show the difference in quantity. There is, however, no doubt as regards the quality. Hingunghat is the best and preferred by cotton dealers whether cultivated in an irrigated or non-irrigated field.

34. The model farm is progressing satisfactorily. Among other improvements introduced in it is a "sugar mill" or "cane-crusher"

* It exceeds by Rupees 7,19,626 from the original estimates. In addition to it jewels worth Rupees 74,925 which had been mortgaged by the late Chief have been released and restored to the *Toshakhanah*.

imported from Bombay. It is horizontal, three-rollered, with cast iron frame to be worked by one bullock or six men. These mills are said each to express 15 cwt. of juice from one ton of cane in four hours by pressing the cane once through the rollers. Only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more of juice can be got by passing the refuse a second time through the mill, whilst the same process is made with the country mill by passing the cane three times through the wooden rollers. The success or the shortcomings of the mill depend on an experiment which cannot be made before the next winter. If the result is as successful as promised, the iron mill will be much in favour in this quarter. The price is Rupees 700 each, evidently too expensive for a common cultivator, but if in the end the promised saving in time and money will compensate him for this expenditure, he will not be backward to use it.

35. A bullock-power water-lift machine, which is after the pattern of what is called here "Persian Wheel," has likewise been imported this year from Bombay. It is reported to be very useful for irrigation purposes. Its success will also depend on an experiment. It seems to be as useful as promised. Its price is Rupees 750.

36. In the district 326 beegahs of virgin land has been brought under cultivation.

The agricultural fair was held in October as usual, and the agriculturists won most of the prizes.

37. *Political.*—Nothing prominent to be noticed here, except that in February last two of the Thakoors, members of the Regency, with nearly 40 men, some of them being respectable Rajpoots, paid a visit to Bombay. They were highly gratified with what they saw, as it was their first trip out of Malwa. The Bombay sights have not only left a pleasant impression on their own minds, but their interesting accounts have induced others to follow their example. Nothing expands the mind so much as travelling and seeing foreign towns and people. It is hoped this want may be largely supplied before long by the opening of the Railways, which will greatly help the Malwees in taking a part in the great benefits which are already opened to other provinces of India.

38. In conclusion, I have the gratification to observe that the mutual cordiality and good understanding between the members of the administrative machinery continue undisturbed and satisfactory.

Head Master's Report of the English Department, Rutlam Central College, for 1873-74.

THE last educational year commencing 1st April 1873, ending 31st March 1874, has been a year of unexpected success for the English Department, the only anxiety felt was for the loss of a goodly number of students, among which were many promising lads. It has been said in the former Reports that Rutlam being a commercial city English education is not appreciated so much as the Vernacular, hence the cause of the small number on the Roll of the English Department. But the time is not far when a desire will be felt by nearly all for a knowledge of the English language.

The annexed form will show the result of the said year's examination. As no one else has time to spare, Baboo Sarnath Banerjee, Rutlam Chief's Preceptor, has always kindly come forward to examine the English and Vernacular Departments. The other annexed form will show the course of study adopted by said Preceptor in the English Department. The third annexed form will show number admitted, daily attendance, cost incurred towards support of Central College, Village and Private boys and girls' schools.

The Superintendent has spared neither cost nor pains towards the spread of education in the Rutlam State, which has caused a salutary revolution in the state of society. All classes appear desirous of knowledge, a spirit of enquiry after knowledge, and mutual jealousy for excellence in education are daily increasing. Several villages are yet without schools and will most probably be opened as soon as the educational funds permit.

The prizes for 1873-74 were distributed on 14th May 1874 by General H. D. Daly, Agent to the Governor-General, and the Chief of Rutlam. Major C. Martin, Political Agent, Captain Wilson, and Captain Bannerman, and nearly all the Thakoors and respectable native gentlemen were present on the occasion. Before the distribution of prizes a few English and Vernacular classes were examined. The adult class composed of teachers and monitors were examined in Macaulay's Clive, three of them read their essays (written for the occasion). Lala Bihari Lal's subject was "on the evils of opium-eating." Niranjana Nath's "natural resources of India." Kanhya Lal's "on history." Of these three Lala Bihari Lal's was most interesting. Onkar Lal of the Persian Department read an essay in Urdu "on idleness." Punnah Lal, Assistant Pundit, Sanskrit Department, read some portion from the Mitakshara. The Hindee classes were examined by Captain Bannerman. Captain Wilson especially in Arithmetic. In short everything came off to the entire satisfaction of the examiners and other Native gentlemen and Thakoors.

The English Department of the Central College has seven classes, their course of study was twice changed and were as follows :—

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1873.

ADULT CLASS.

Hunter's History of India.
Smith's History of Greece.
Lennie's English Grammar.
Outlines of Geography.
Dictation and Translation.

Course of study from 1st November 1873 to March 1874.

ADULT CLASS.

Macaulay's Essays.
Hume's History of England.
Cowper's Task.
H.'s Physical Geography.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1873.

1ST CLASS.

Hunter's History of India.
Handyside's History of India.
Circle of Knowledge III. Gradation.
Howard's English Grammar.
First Geography.
Dictation and Translation.
Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st November 1873 to 31st March 1874.

1ST CLASS.

Hunter's History of India.
Third Book, Part II.
Goldsmith's Deserted Village.
Howard's English Grammar.
Physical Geography.
Dictation and Translation.
Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1874.

2ND CLASS.

Handyside's History of India.
Circle of Knowledge II. Gradation.
Second Book, Part II.
English Grammar.
First Geography.
Dictation, translation, and penmanship.
Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st November to 31st March 1874.

2ND CLASS.

Lethbridge's History of India.
Handyside's History of India.
Chambers' Geography.
Howards (small) Grammar.
First Book of Poetry.
Third Book, Part I.
Dictation, translation, and penmanship.
Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1874.

3RD CLASS.

Circle of Knowledge, 1st Gradation.

Howard's 2nd Book, Part 1st.

Verbal Grammar, dictation, and translation.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st March 1874.

3RD CLASS.

Handyside's History of India.

P. C. S. S. 3rd Book.

English Grammar, Geography.

Second Book, Part I., Dictation.

Translation and penmanship.

Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1874.

4TH CLASS.

Reading without spelling.

Dictation, copy writing.

Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st November to 31st March 1874.

4TH CLASS.

Sirkar's 3rd Book, Howard's 2nd Book.

Vernacular Grammar, Geography, dictation, and translation
copy writing.

Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1873.

5TH CLASS, containing three Divisions.

Primer and copy writing.

Step by Step and copy writing.

Course of study from 1st November to 31st March 1874.

5TH CLASS.

Second Book, Part I.

Map, Geography, Vernacular Grammar.

Dictation and translation.

Arithmetic in Vernacular.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1873, and from 1st November to 31st March 1874.

6TH CLASS.

Second Book, Part I.

Vernacular Grammar, copy writing.

Arithmetic.

Course of study from 1st April to 31st October 1873, and from 1st November to 31st March 1874.

7TH CLASS, containing three Divisions.

Primer, copy writing.

Arithmetic in Vernacular.

The following is General H. D. Daly's remark in the Visitors' Book :—

Not the least remarkable among the many remarkable benefits conferred upon Rutlam by the Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali, is the establishment of schools. Several of the pupils have attained a fair knowledge of English and appear to have been well grounded by Mr. Middleton, the Head-master; but I look upon the Vernacular education which is being diffused as of much higher importance. The earnestness with which boys of all classes throng the Central School and the Village schools in alliance with it must tell favourably on the tone of society.

Rutlam ten years ago was a slough of despond, no roads whereby to approach, the Rutlam of this period with its roads and handsome College buildings is a new city with a changed society.

I opened this College in February 1872, when the buildings were in progress, the energy of the Superintendent touches all associated with him. The young Chief is being trained to take an interest in the education of those around him, this is not only beneficial to him, but tends to make the school education personal.

The 14th May 1874.

Translation of the Report submitted by the Inspector, Vernacular School, Rutlam. Central College, Rutlam.

PERSIAN.

Strength of the School	...	...	70
Average daily attendance	...	...	42.97

Course of Studies.

1st Class.—Kimyáísâadut, Akhlâquimuhsinî, Qawâýadipársî, Táríkhi Hindústân.

2nd Class.—Akhlauquimuhsiní, Qawáyadipársí, Jámijahánnúmá,
Part 2.

3rd Class.—Akhlauquikasi, Quaid Urdu, Bostan, Jugrafini Hind.

4th Class.—Haqáqulmawjúdát, Dastúrulmaktúbát.

5th Class.—Chandpand, Haqáqulmawjúdát, Dastúrulsibyan.

The remaining four classes consisting of 42 pupils that are beginners read different elementary books. There are three scholarship-holders in this school, and a number of boys received prizes at the annual examination. Two pupils that finished their course of education in this school have been appointed subordinate teachers and are giving every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

SANSKRIT.

Strength of the School	...	...	42
Average daily attendance	...	...	24.11

Course of Studies.

1st Class.—Mitakshara, Manusmriti.

2nd Class.—Siddhanta, Kaumudi, Bhúgolahastámalak.

3rd Class.—Raghuvansa, Vikramorvasinata Laghukaumudi.

4th Class.—Raghuvanse, Hitopadesa.

5th & 6th Class.—Rúpavali, Samásachakra, &c.

Twelve pupils obtained prizes at the annual examination, and there are two scholarship-holders in this school.

HINDI.

Strength of the School	...	...	231
Average of daily attendance	...	...	124.57

Course of Studies.

1st Class.—Euclid and Algebra, Kshetrachandrika, Part II., Ganitapáti, Geography (Map of Asia).

2nd Class.—Ganitaprakása, Part II., Khsetrachandrika, Part I., Bhogola, Part I., Geography (Map of India).

3rd Class.—Hindi Rokar.

4th Class.—Behwarik hisab.

5th Class.—Mani hisab.

6th & 7th Class.—The four simple rules of arithmetic.

8th & 9th Class.—Tables, &c.

Twenty-six boys obtained prizes at the annual examination. One boy has been appointed a subordinate teacher in the very school where he received his training, and the others are doing good service in the village schools; 31 boys having finished their course of education have gone away, and have taken up different callings. There has been a

great change in the organization of the school, inasmuch as subjects that had never found favour with the Bunnia boys, has after all been introduced, and the education hitherto imparted with a view simply to enable them to understand business is now getting higher. The boys are being taught to read and write. History and Geography too have been made subjects of study along with arithmetic. The boys, however, have evinced interest in their new studies. The increase in the strength proves the popularity of the school, and the good result of the annual examination shows the efficiency of the teachers. We have moreover secured the services of an able Hindi Teacher, Pundit Gungasahay, who received his education in the Dusturuttalián Meerat, and possesses very good testimonials.

We have put the Pundit at the head of the school, which is getting on very well under his management.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The number of children that receive education in these "Hulkabuudi" Schools is 355 boys and 37 girls, the average daily attendance being 334. The yearly expenditure is Rupees 1,900-6, that is to say, the tuition of each pupil costs Rupees 5-14 per annum.

These schools acquitted themselves admirably well at the annual examination which came off in April last, and evinced very promising signs. They have in every respect proved themselves worthy of the attention bestowed on them, and in a great measure realised the hopes of diffusing knowledge in the benighted corners of the Raj. The simple and innocent villagers now seem to understand the utility of these primary schools, who a short time ago looked upon them with indifference. These schools have in this short interval produced (if I may be excused the expression) some clever scholars who by their superior knowledge not only proved themselves to be of much valuable assistance to their parents, but did great service to the schools in creating a good opinion regarding the sort of instruction given to them. Education is no longer a new thing in the villages of this Raj; inasmuch as we have less difficulty in prevailing on the *ryots* to send their boys to school. Some well-to-do farmers have even expressed a desire to give their children a higher education than what is imparted in the village schools. Nursinga, pupil of the 1st Class Dhamnod School, has already applied for admission into the Central College, Rutlam. So good an example cannot fail to be followed by others. I therefore beg to suggest that some arrangements should be made for the comfort and convenience of such boys as might come and live in town for the acquisition of higher attainments.

We have been able to establish three girls' schools, one at Dhamnod, the other at Nowgong, and third at Duntorea. These schools have been a great success, considering the short time since they have come into existence. The course of studies of these girls are necessarily very poor for the present. They are simply taught to read and write cipher, in which however they are making very good progress. They are taught sewing too. The specimen of their workmanship had handsome prizes in the Exhibition of November last, which were awarded to them by the august personages assembled at the distribution of prizes. I beg to invite your kind attention to a Zenana School, lately started in the town

by a gentlewoman who on account of her birth and character has the confidence of the people here. This school has ten pupils. Her services are worth securing, and I hope, therefore, you will approve of her appointment as a School Mistress.

Besides the schools mentioned above there are 15 aided ones consisting of 511 boys and 15 girls altogether. These schools too are doing much good work.

The success of the Vernacular Educational Department has been undoubtedly more than what could be hoped for; and the amount of good it is doing to the Raj is simply inestimable. More than 1,261 children are regularly receiving the benefits of education at its hands. If I have any complaint to make, it is against the Jaghiredars of the Raj, who have neither established any schools in their States, nor ever mean to do it so long as the Durbar does not interfere. If any Jaghiredar has a school at all, which is a very rare instance, it is a neglected thing.

Dated Augur, 1st April 1874.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

ON the 4th April 1873 I received charge of the Political Agency and the command of the Central India Horse from Colonel J. Watson on his appointment to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

2. The first duty I was called upon to perform was the trial of two bands of Meenas who were accused of having committed dacoities within this Agency, both being attended with murder. The first case was the robbery of 12,500 Rupees in May 1871, close to the city of Oojein in transit to Pirawa, when one of the escort was killed. The second case was the robbery of silver bars and coin worth 40,000 Rupees on the 21st May 1872, near the town of Nulkhera in transit to Kotah, when out of the escort of 15 men, one was killed, and nine severely wounded, of whom two died of their wounds. In both cases the dacoits followed the treasure from Indore.

The Meena tribe scattered over Jeypoor, Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Goorgaon are hereditary robbers; endeavours are made to restrain them by registration, but they are ineffectual, and these bold robbers will dare anything. When an expedition is determined they gather under recognised leaders, and those who can bring the sinews of war receive a full share of the profits called a "tank," and their leaders two "tanks." Subscriptions are invited to defray the expenses of the poorer brethren which are freely tendered, and each of those who subscribe and stay at home, and those who join but cannot pay their own expenses receive half a "tank." They leave in small parties, and always rendezvous in some large town, where their friends provide accommodation and give them information. There they remain as quietly as possible, sometimes doing a little nominal work, until some confiding trader despatches treasure imperfectly protected, which they then waylay. They are sometimes driven off, when they return and wait for another opportunity. Lately they have made Indore one of their rendezvous, and the credit of breaking

them up there belongs to Risaldar Major Isree Pershad of the Central India Horse, who at personal risk traced and apprehended the members of the bands I have mentioned in their own homes. Of those accused in the first case all (7) were found guilty; in the second case two were acquitted and 14 were proved guilty. The guilty are undergoing punishment, except three leaders in the latter dacoity whose cases are still under the consideration of Government. I am told that one of these last is the only remaining mature male member of his family, the others having been previously transported, and I have received reliable police reports that two leaders and some men who were engaged in the dacoity near Nulkhera have started on another expedition. But this information was not necessary to show the inveterate habits of the tribe. Eight Meenas since apprehended, and accused of being concerned in the dacoity near Nulkhera, will be immediately put on their trial.

3. In the trial of the Meenas in the Nulkhera case it was very clearly proved that the silver robbed was carried to Shahjehanpore in Goorgaon, where it was cut up and sold.

4. On the 26th November I commenced a tour through Malwa and visited all the most important places, and returned to Augur on the 1st of February.

5. I first visited Pirawa, a pergunnah of Tonk, and under Colonel Watson's orders re-established the Customs-post of Pirawa in the village of Kotri belonging to Holkar, which had been summarily ejected in 1866. It is one of those anomalies not uncommon in India, but for which a good reason originally existed, and which, if rightful, can only be removed by the payment of compensation.

The settlement of the Pirawa Pergunnah has expired. The Nawab has visited it, and personally renewed the settlement for a period of seven years on the moderate enhancement of Rupees 5,000.

6. Passing through Jalrapatan, where I was received by the Maharaj Rana with that kindness for which he is so well known, I marched through Holkar's zillah of Rampoor. The Maharaja's system is to deal directly with the cultivator, and he acknowledges no one between to share in the profits. Usually the revenue of one or more villages is collected by a contractor who is responsible for the payment in full, less $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which are his remuneration, but he has no power to interfere with the assessment which the State makes with the individual owners of the soil; where no contractor can be obtained the revenue is collected by the officials. The rental per beegah (about half an acre) of land bearing two crops and fit for opium is as high as Rupees 23-8 and as low as Rupees 6, the average being Rupees 12-8, and for land bearing one crop suitable to wheat and other grains the average is Rupees 1-10, and for grass land eight annas per beegah. The assessment is made on a minute calculation, and is well known to be extreme. It is applicable to all the culturable land, and has at least two merits, that it obliges the people to be industrious, and it must have greatly increased the area under cultivation. The Maharaja, though certainly taking his full share, jealously protects his people from oppression by any official, which is an immunity not common everywhere.

7. Mundisore was next visited. It is the chief town of the zillah of that name belonging to Gwalior, and the seat of much commercial

activity, and will soon be brought within the net work of the railway. No land is more lightly assessed than the Gwalior territory in Malwa, and in this point will bear, I am told, favourable comparison with British territory. It is the result of the settlement made by the late Sir R. Shakespear and Dewan Dinkur Rao in 1860, and will expire in 1880. This wise settlement has converted a land of lawlessness into one of peace, and under it a new generation is springing up given to peaceful pursuits. I hope when the day for a new settlement arrives the Maharaja will be advised to increase it by a gradual process, for a native usually is not provident; to him prosperity means a higher scale of living, and to suddenly contract the profits he has been accustomed to would create discontent.

The criminal system in Malwa was faulty and opened the door to abuse, the Naib Soubah of Poudari in each zillah being really independent of his natural superior, the Soubah, and reporting to a distant central authority at Ojein. This I am glad to say has lately been remedied and criminal matters have been placed more under the control of the Soubah, from which I anticipate benefit.

8. *Seetamow*.—The affairs of this small Chiefship continue well conducted, but the weight of the tanka it has to pay to Gwalior is an ever recurring subject of embarrassment. As it is unreasonable to expect Gwalior to sacrifice its rights gratuitously, Seetamow must depend on its own frugality to ease the burden and by perseverance get rid of it.

9. *Jowrah*.—When I visited this State the young Nawab and his Kamdar were on a lengthened tour with Captain Wilson. They visited Calcutta and the intermediate places, the Madras Presidency by sea, and Bombay, from which the young Nawab derived both instruction and pleasure. The cleanliness of the town of Jowrah, its school, dispensary, and the general contentedness and prosperity were a pleasure to see, and few people are happier than those living under the kind rule of the Kamdar, Husrut Noor Khan. I brought to the notice of the Kamdar the necessity of a better jail at Jowrah and a serai at Poona Kheri, which he promised should have attention.

Poona Kheri is on the edge of the table-land looking down on the valley of the Mhye. A detachment of the Central India Horse is stationed there, and a fair is held weekly and resorted to by large numbers of Bheels, who sell rice, jungle produce, and wood. I visited one of these fairs, and it was interesting to see the Bheels standing in lines in the most orderly manner armed with bows and arrows, and holding wood for sale, but taking no notice of any one until accosted by some intending purchaser. The traders who attend this fair with cotton cloth principally and other wares for sale arrive the previous evening and stay over the night after the fair, and in the morning are escorted by a detachment of the Central India Horse with loaded arms to the border of Banswarra, a distance of about six miles. A serai is much wanted; would soon repay its cost, and be a source of future revenue.

The Jowrah authorities apprehend a considerable loss of customs revenue by the introduction of the railway, besides the immediate loss of land revenue by the land taken up, and compensation to be given to maafeedars; but new sources of wealth are sure to be opened by the railway, and present fears will be proved to have been illusory.

10. *Sillana*.—Passing through Piplowda, where I met the prosperous young Thakoor, I visited Sillana.

11. *Rutlam*, under its able Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali Khan Bahadoor, is quite a show city, and the prosperity of the State is as solid as could be wished. A capacious school-house, a garden-house for the young Chief surrounded by new gardens, aviaries, fountains, &c., have been constructed, and a handsome palace is being built in the town. The school is capable of holding about 250 pupils and is well attended. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay happened to pass through while I was there, and kindly examined some of the classes, and expressed himself well satisfied.

For the condition of Rutlam I beg to refer to the Superintendent's Report, but it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his unremitting zeal for the welfare of his charge, to his success, and to the confidence with which he has inspired all classes.

12. There is nothing new to remark regarding the four mahals of Jalrapatun under this Agency. Their condition has been commended in previous Reports. No Chief attends more readily to representations than the Maharaj Rana.

13. There being no cases committed to the Sessions which were necessary for me to hear I did not visit Neemuch. There have been only four appeals during the year from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate.

14. The khureef and rubbee crops, excepting here and there a failure in wheat, have been very good, and there has seldom been so favourable an out-turn of opium.

15. Small-pox has been prevalent in the district. In the city of Augur it was very fatal, while in the Cantonment there were very few cases and none fatal. Vaccination had been performed in the city by the Native Doctor of the dispensary, but I fancy imperfectly done, for the mortality was equal among the children vaccinated and those not. I hope to persuade the authorities to have all children properly vaccinated in the city.

16. *Military*.—The two corps of Central India Horse changed Stations in ordinary relief in October, the 2nd Regiment taking up the duties at Augur and throughout Malwa. Three squadrons were prepared and on the point of starting for the Camp of Exercise at Kirwee, when to the great disappointment of officers and men it was countermanded.

A detachment of 30 sabres under a Native officer was detached to the neighbourhood of Lullutpoor and Tehri to aid the civil authorities in suppressing a notorious band of dacoits under Runduher Sing. The band dispersed and two of the gang, for one of whose apprehension a reward of Rupees 1,000 had been offered, were apprehended by Duffadar Dhundey Khan of the 2nd Regiment. His conduct met with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, who sanctioned the payment of the reward.

Captain Neill and four Native officers and eight non-commissioned officers selected from the force proceeded in March to Bengal, where they are employed in famine relief operations.

The 2nd Regiment was inspected on the 7th and 8th of November by Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., at Augur, and the 1st Regiment was inspected at Goona on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March by Brigadier-General Bright, C.B., and the condition and appearance of both Regiments met with the approval of the Inspecting Officers. During the year there were—

Discharged	...	...	...	17
Invalided ...	...	...	...	24
Died ...	...	...	...	11
Recruits entertained	...	...	...	52
Remounts	...	...	...	114

Of the latter 27 were Arabs, the others purchased chiefly at the fairs of Bataisur, Pokur, and Balotra.

There are 23 detachments, in all 200 sabres, permanently employed on escort duty, or stationed to protect the Agra and Bombay road for a distance of 150 miles, and holding certain outposts in Malwa.

Owing to the sickness, from which the head-quarters of the 25th Native Light Infantry suffered at Mehidpoor, it was relieved last month by the 10th Native Light Infantry. The lines are being thoroughly drained and the huts raised, by which measures it is hoped to maintain the new regiments in good health.

17. *Jail*.—There have been a daily average of 28.46 prisoners confined in the jail, at an average daily cost of $4\frac{1}{4}$ annas, including the wages of the establishment; but the latter is too small to guard the jail, which is under the charge of a detachment of Native Infantry. The prisoners have been healthy, and there have been no deaths.

18. *Education* is well conducted at Jowrah and Rutlam, and at Augur there is the Regimental School of the Central India Horse.

19. *Public Works*.—A magazine and a rifle range have been made for the infantry.

A serai is in course of erection from local funds, and will be a remunerative work. It was much wanted, there being no place where a traveller could find shelter, and it will be much resorted to when the railway is open to Oojein.

The survey of the road between Augur and Oojein, 43 miles, has been made, and there is reason to hope it will be simultaneously constructed with the railway to which it will be a feeder, and probably hereafter it will be extended to Soosneer and Pirawa and Jalrapatun.

20. *Dispensaries*.—The dispensary at Augur is daily visited by Dr. Keegan, whose skill and kindness make a dispensary what it should be, a popular institution. The Native Doctors at Rutlam and Jowrah are good men, and their dispensaries are well supplied with medicines.

21. *Boundary Settlement*.—Lieutenant Durand has been engaged in settling boundary disputes throughout the season and disposed of 17 cases. It is difficult to persuade the parties to agree to any mode of arbitration, and when the officer is compelled to take the matter into his own hands one party is pretty sure to be dissatisfied.

22. *Studs.*—There are three stallions at Augur and two at Goona under charge of the Central India Horse, three are Arabs and two studs. I have lately added a pure bred Kattiawar procured from Kattiawar to replace an Arab worn-out. This stallion will be most popular in Malwa. 137 mares have been covered. They are registered, and occasionally a non-commissioned officer is sent round to test the results.

There is a prejudice against breeding mules, which it has been impossible to overcome; the three donkeys are therefore useless, and I do not advise any more expense being incurred in keeping them.

23. One case of kidnapping was brought to my notice. The accused were two Goojurs, who were found guilty and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

24. Survey parties of the Topographical Department under Captain C. Strahan and Captain Riddell have been employed during the season with the good-will of all with whom they came in contact.

25. *Post Office.*—The mails and parcels have been carried with regularity and safety. A robbery of a valuable parcel took place in the Neemuch Cantonment Post Office, the parcel was recovered and the thieves convicted and punished by the Cantonment Magistrate.

26. The accounts of local funds are annexed.

(Not received.)

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWUR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1873-74.

Dated Sirdarpoor, 1st May 1874.

From—Political Agent, Bhopawur,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to report as follows regarding the condition of the Native States under this Agency enumerated in the margin.

1. Dhar.	9. Amjhera.	} Seindia.
2. Jabooah.	Dektaun.	
3. Ali Rajpoor.	Sagore.	
4. Jobut.	Bang.	
5. Kattiwara.	Bakaneer.	
6. Ruttonmal.	Munnawur.	
7. Mutwarh.	10. Pitlawnd.	} Holkar.
8. Dhai and Dhurunrai.	Chiculda.	

Life and property have on the whole been secure, and I have reported separately regarding the arrangements that have been made

for the future better government of the Dussana Bheels. I am sanguine there will be no further trouble from that quarter.

2. Cattle-lifting on the Kooshulghur and Jabooah frontier has been worse than usual, but matters have quieted down since the detachment of an outpost of the Malwa Bheel Corps. Mr. Framjee Bikajee's return from leave will have good result; it was first reported that a scanty crop was the cause of the Kooshulghur Bheel raids on Jabooah villages, but this has not been established by further enquiry. I believe now it is simply owing to the laxity if not connivance of the Kooshulghur officials, who took advantage of the absence of the Assistant Political Agent.

The Bheels in the States of both Kooshulghur and Banswarra require the strictest supervision, otherwise they cross the border in force and simply desolate our frontier villages, and when opportunity serves our Bheels are not slow to retaliate.

3. The Moghees who have so much increased in the districts round Dhar have been troublesome. Road robberies are more frequent, but lists have now been made out of all the members of this tribe in Bukutghur, and weekly roll calls will have a good effect. The Dhar Durbar has been advised to try similar measures in its own districts and in the villages of its Oomrows.

4. In accordance with instructions received from the Government, the Chief of Ali Rajpoor was in May last placed in charge of his State as an experimental measure for one year. Venket Ram, Rai Bahadoor, late Superintendent of the adjoining State of Burwance, was appointed Minister.

5. The administration of the petty Chiefship of Jobut has not been satisfactory. The Rana is deeply in debt with the invariable result

of hard pressure on the ryots who are all Bheels; last rains the late Superintendent of Ali Rajpooor, Khan Bahadoor Nujjuf Khan, at my suggestion, and the Rana's request, made a settlement of the village lands on the bases of that of Ali Rajpooor and Jabooah States adjoining. This settlement is now being worked by a well-trained man who has been appointed Minister. Some of the old bad advisers, Mekranees and others, still hang about, but in time we shall get clear of them.

6. The Boree Thakoorat is the most important of the Jabooah Nobles. The young Thakoor has not been a successful administrator of his estate; he is only 22 years of age, but owes nearly half a lakh of rupees with an annual revenue of only Rupees 17,000. During Colonel Watson's visit to Boree the Thakoor promised reform, and he has appointed an experienced man as his Kamdar, who will, if well supported, soon get him out of his difficulties. The district is solely inhabited by Bheels and Bhilalas; any misgovernment of, or undue pressure on, any portion unsettles all the tribes, hence the necessity for the most careful supervision over the administration of all the Bheel Chiefs.

7. The Bhoomiah of Kalee Bowree died during the year under review; his successor is a little boy of about ten years of age. I hope in a year or so he will join the Indore School, and the estate will be, I hope, well managed by his unele, Motee Sing, under the general supervision of this office.

8. The Raja of Dhai, a small Chief under the supervision of this office, and whose districts comprise Dussana on the Chikulda frontier, the wildest part of this Agency, has come to the Indore School; for the last year and a half I have been trying for this end.

9. Colonel Watson, V.C., C.B., the Officiating Agent, Governor-General, made a tour through all the Bheel districts of this Agency in the cold weather; he visited the wild parts on the Ali Rajpooor frontier. His march among the Bheels will have a good effect, and be of service to the government of the Chief.

10. When at Ali Rajpooor last May for the purpose of making over the temporary government of his district to the Chief, I took the opportunity of a public Durbar on the occasion to give Nujjuf Khan, the late Superintendent, the Sunnud by which the Government have been pleased to confer on him the rank of "Khan Bahadoor." The Khan Sahib was much pleased at receiving this much coveted honor upon your recommendation.

11. The health of the district has been good; no epidemic except a remarkable outbreak of cholera among the families of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Sirdarpoor, by which one sepoy, two women, and six children died; this happened in September last, and was fully reported at the time.

12. The crops have been above the average. The opium remarkably good.

13. There have been no cases of gang dacoity, of thuggee, of suttee or sumadh, nor any mail robbery within this Agency during the past year.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

14. *Dhar*.—The administration of this State has been fairly satisfactory.

Roads.—The road between Gatabalode and Dhar, which will be a feeder to the Holkar State Railway, is rapidly being pushed on, and the foundations of the Chumbul bridge will be laid before the rains: the Raja has contributed largely to these useful works.

Schools.—The Durbar reports that on the 31st March there were in the English School ... 52 pupils.

In five Mahratta Schools ... 310 „

Three Oordu Schools ... 79 „

Five Hindee Schools ... 93 „

In the Girls' School there are 25 pupils.

Dispensaries.—There are two dispensaries, one under Dr. Beaumont's supervision, the other purely a State institution, both are popular, and the means of much good vaccination does not progress. The Chief does not oppose it, but the people are mostly against it, and neither the native doctors nor the vaccinator have been able to overcome local prejudice.

Finances.—Very good. The revenue from all sources has amounted to six lakhs and a half; the ordinary expenditure five lakhs and three quarters; owing to the part payment of the donation for the feeder-road, and the expenses on account of the Burvai Durbar, there has been in addition an extraordinary expenditure of one lakh and a half. The aggregate savings of the State amount to nine lakhs and three quarters, of which five lakhs, thirty-one thousand and four hundred rupees is invested in Government of India Paper, the interest accruing from which is converted into fresh scrip.

15. *Bukutghur*.—In consequence of the minority of the Mundloee, his estate is under our supervision. The young Chief attends the Indore School.

The receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts, including cash balance	...	...	64,219	12	9
Disbursements	...	...	42,989	9	9
Excess of income over expenditure	...	...	21,230	3	0

At the close of the year the State debts amounted to Rs. 17,718-9-6, Rupees 4,993 having been paid off during the year.

When our supervision commenced at the death of the late Mundloee in 1869 the debt was Rupees 53,932. The Kamdars can fairly claim the credit due for this steady liquidation, but the services of an experienced native administrator would be of great benefit. The rapid rise in the revenue would soon make good the extra cost, internal improvements could be carried out, and education placed on a better footing. The Mogheea difficulty would be grasped by the organization of a more efficient police.

I do not fear either objections from the present Kamdars or any members of the family.

16. *Guaranteed Thakoors*.—All with few exceptions are in debt. The Kachee Barodah Thakoor is the most involved; his villages are mortgaged to bunniahs, who screw all they can out of the ryots. I have spoken most earnestly with the Thakoor, offering any assistance in my power. I fear he cannot long avert a crisis in his affairs.

17. *Jabooah*.—The administration continues to be good. The good administration of Jabooah has hitherto been our sheet-anchor; it is the largest of the Bheel States; it has been our desire gradually to raise the smaller Bheel Chiefships to the Jabooah standard.

18. The steady fall in the price of grain during the last few years is affecting all the Bheel States, and Jabooah will suffer in common with others, and serious difficulty may accrue if the Raja does not reduce his private expenditure.

Dispensary.—In spite of a previous want of accommodation this institution is doing good work under its very intelligent native doctor.

Education.—There is no school-house. The boys assemble under a shed, and there are reported—

In Jabooah	...	...	...	48 pupils.
,, Ranapoor	...	...	...	27 „
,, Tandla	...	...	...	35 „

The income of the year is reported one lakh and twenty-nine thousand, and the expenditure within that sum, but no faith can be placed in the accuracy of the returns furnished. The personal expenses of the Chief were upwards of half a lakh of rupees.

19. *Ali Rajpooor*.—I have much pleasure in noting the success of the experiment tried last year of entrusting to the Raja the administration for one year.

There has been a deficit from a fall in the land revenue, and the payment of an increased allowance to the Rana to enable him to clear off a number of small debts contracted during the superintendence by him; by the light of experience we now know that, as compared with the value of the land, mostly sandy and poor, the assessment was fixed too high, and the steady fall in the price of grain has told heavily on the cultivators. The rates have been now lowered. The cash balance from last year has enabled the Raja to complete the liquidation of the State debts.

A reduction of the expenditure has been advised so as to bring it within the estimated revenue.

With the cash balance of last year the income amounted to one lakh and four thousand. The expenditure has been about one lakh and seven thousand, including liquidation of debt.

The administration of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been good.

Education.—The schools are flourishing; there were 247 pupils in the several classes at the close of the year. The Raja takes an interest in education.

Dispensaries.—The Agency Surgeon reports well regarding these institutions.

20. *Mutwarh.*—This little State is under the management of this office. The young Chief is a minor, and attends the Indore School. The financial state is good.

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1873	... 4,287	
Receipts ...	... 4,169	
	<hr/>	8,456
Ordinary expenditure ...	... 3,140	
Extraordinary expenditure, liquidation of debt ...	... 1,000	
	<hr/>	4,140
Balance ...	... 4,316	
		<hr/>

of which Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government scrip.

21. *Jobut.*—It was reported last year that at my suggestion the Rana requested the Dewan of Burwanie, late Superintendent of Ali Rajpooor, to assist in making a settlement of the district. This has been successfully accomplished as reported separately; all petty exaction has ceased, and under the new Kamdar upwards of 100 ploughs have been added.

The income is reported Rupees 15,000, and the expenditure Rupees 17,000, but the latter includes debts.

	Rs.
The estimated revenue for next year is	... 17,000
Expenditure ...	... 15,000
	<hr/>
Saving to be ...	... 2,000
	<hr/>
applied towards liquidation of debt, which I regret to say reaches the high figure of ...	... 44,000
	<hr/>

Under careful management the income will steadily increase.

22. *Ruttonmal and Kattewara.*—These are two small States on the Ali Rajpooor frontier with Guzerat; they have been fairly managed during the year by their respective Rulers.

23. *Amjeera (Gwalior).*—All the districts under this Soobahship below the Ghâts are very backward. No roads, schools, or dispensaries, although school, road, and dispensary cess is carefully levied. The Soobah carries on his work fairly, but is dilatory in answering our requisitions.

24. The districts of *Dektan, Sagore, Bang, Bakaneer,* and *Munawur* are held in jaghire by Gwalior Nobles; they are nominally under the Soobah's jurisdiction, but practically the Kumazdars of the absentee landlords can be as obstructive as they please.

25. *Chikulda (Holkar).*—This pergunnah is situated on the banks of the Nerbudda opposite Burwanie; its villages are much mixed up with those of Cooksee Pergunnah (Dhar). The Durbar have not yet agreed to the proposal to appoint a Commission to arbitrate exchanges after the manner of the Tandla-Pitlawud ease.

26. *Guaranteed Bhoomiahs.*—The Bhoomiah of Neemkhera is at the Indore School. The management of his estate is supervised.

			Rs.	a.	p.
The income was	...	...	16,939	7	9
The expenditure	...	...	7,706	11	11
<hr/>					
Leaving a balance	...	...	9,232	11	10
Towards payment of debt	...	...	6,415	5	3
The debts are now	...	...	6,500	0	0
<hr/>					

27. Tej Sing of Kalee Bowree died during the year; his successor is a boy of ten; the uncle, Motee Sing, will manage under our guidance.

28. The remaining Bhoomiahs have managed well.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Suits.—None.

Criminal Justice.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by this office during the year under review.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempts	... 1	1
Culpable homicide	... 0	0
Robbery and highway ditto	... 0	0
Rape	... 0	0
Thefts of cattle	... 2	2
Miscellaneous	... 9	9
Total	... 12	12

29. The average duration of each case was one day, and none were pending at the close of the year.

In the Appendix will be found a tabular statement

giving information under this head.

Punishment by whipping has not been inflicted.

There were no appeals.

POLICE.

30. The only body of police under this Agency is the Nimar International or Chicklee Police, who have conducted their duties fairly.

The following statement shows their strength and cost:—

			Strength.	Cost Rs.
Horse ...	...	...	0	0
Foot ...	...	...	15	1,452

31. The following table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpoor Jail for the past year, and a detailed statement will be found in the Appendix :—

Health and conduct good.			
Name of Jail, Sirdarpoor.			
Prisoners remaining at close of 1872-73	...	5	
„ admitted „ „ 1873-44	...	11	
		—	
Total	...	16	
		—	
Discharged or transferred	...	12	
Escaped	...	0	
Died or executed	...	0	
		—	
Total	...	12	
		—	
Remaining at the close of 1873-74	...	4	
		—	
32. Jail charges of all kinds :—			
			<i>Rs.</i>
Rations and contingencies	...	205	
Jail Guards' establishment	...	84	
		—	
Total	...	289	
		—	
Annual average cost of each prisoner	...	68	
		—	
Daily average number of prisoners	...	4.2	
		—	

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

33. The funds under this Agency are—

- I.—The Agency Fund.
- II.—The Chicklee Police.
- III.—The Ali Rajpooor Road dues (receipt divided among Chiefs).

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for 1873-74 :—

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1874.
	Balance on 1st April 1873.	Total receipts during year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police, Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to sharers of road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
I.—Agency Fund	2,714	3,608	6,322	1,179	338	92	...	...	...	...	1,151	2,810	3,512
II.—Chicklee „	2,217	2,240	4,457	552	...	...	1,452	...	...	...	251	2,255	2,202
III.—Ali Rajpooor Road Fund	6,292	13,354	19,636	2,535	...	...	...	...	...	12,657	296	15,489	4,149
TOTAL ...	11,213	19,202	30,415	4,266	383	92	1,452	...	...	12,657	1,698	20,553	9,862

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

34. The school of the Malwa Bheel Corps is the only educational establishment directly under the Bheel Agent; many of the men and children of the regiment attend. The following table shows in an abstract form the income, expenditure, and daily average number of pupils for 1873-74 :—

Name of school, Sirdarpoor.

Daily average of pupils.

English	...	...	...	...	0
Oordu	...	...	...	...	12
Hindee	...	...	...	...	75

Expenditure during the year.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Salaries	...	...	...	300	0	0
Contingent charges	...	...	...	53	13	9
(Paid from surplus funds)	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	353	13	9

Sources and amount of income.

Grant-in-aid from Government	...	...	...	300	0	0
Local funds	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	300	0	0

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

35. *Military Works*—None.

Civil Works—Communications.—On the Mhow and Neemueh Road, of which 50 miles fall within the Agency, the principal work done has been—

I.—*Mhow and Neemueh Road.*—Old metal consolidated and road put in good order from 5th to 15th and from 19th to 21st mile-stones, metal collected for the same; from the 21st to 32nd mile road is put in fair order.

II.—*Bridging.*—The Khulsarah bridge and Nos. 8, 9, 19 and 27 have been finished during the year. The Mueknee bridge of 3 × 25 is under construction and done up to the springing; it will be completed before the rains.

III.—*Fair weather portion* of the road has been improved and maintained.

IV.—*Annual repairs* have been effected to the Sadulpoor, Kanoon, Pitgarah, and Akala bungalows.

36. *Dhar feeder-road*.—This road, which is 12 miles long, and will be a valuable railway feeder, and is being constructed out of funds supplied by the Raja of Dhar, was commenced during the year and is being rapidly pushed on; the earthworks are nearly finished, and material is in course of collection for the masonry works.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

37. The only Government troops serving within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency is the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following table shows the strength and number of sick during the year :—

From 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874	...	12 months.
Daily average strength	...	408.23
" " sick	...	12.66
Remaining on 31st March 1873...	...	6
Admitted during the year	...	420
Total treated	...	426
Discharged	...	410
Died in hospital	...	4
Died out of hospital	...	3
Remaining on 31st March 1874...	...	12

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

38. No new disputes have been settled, but three appealed settlements of former years were finally demareated.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

39. Dr. Greenhow, the Officiating Agency Surgeon, was relieved by Dr. Dickson, who was himself relieved by Dr. Campbell on the latter's return from furlough in November last. Dr. Campbell has inspected all the Native State dispensaries, and reports favorably of their condition.

The following statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the Ali Rajpoor, Jabooah, and Bukutghur dispensaries from 1st January to 31st December 1873 :—

Name of Dispensary.	Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number vaccinated.	Cost.	Remarks.
				<i>Rs.</i>	
Ali Rajpoor ...	1,620	10	...	1,437	
Jabooah ...	2,281	40	34	1,101	
Bukutghur ...	1,008	4	...	897	
TOTAL ...	4,909	54	34	3,435	

ARCHÆOLOGY.

40. Before the Mahomedan conquest, Dhar, like Mandoo (25 miles distant), was a seat of Bhuddhist learning, and many and costly were the temples that stood around the great lake, the stones of which can be traced in the fort and various Mahomedan buildings, and it is related by the present Raja that his brother and predecessor at one time dug up one hundred marble carved stones and images, which he caused to be pounded up to make lime, and thus many a valuable record of the past was destroyed. Lately while digging the foundations of an addition to the Palace, the workmen at 12 feet below the surface discovered many images, all bearing signs of overthrow and mutilation, as though the temples wherein they stood were suddenly destroyed. Some of these bear inscriptions: below is the translation of one, date Sumbut 1188, 5th of second-half of Magh (A.D. 1132):—

Side (left).

This building, an act of fame, is erected by Pudma Dena, disciple of the learned Chultra Sena, born in the family of Mathura.

Centre.

Hurrisini, one of the trading class, salutes Vut-raja, who is the best of all her relations, who is wealthy, and the son of Narayen, who is a sage, and is the son of the merchant Vasuntraja, of noble family ever increasing.

Side (right).

Padmacharyea Madhavadandi, disciple of Sena, the greatest of the learned men, who is the disciple of the learned Mahadeva.

Among them was found a beautiful marble statue, life-size in a sitting posture; it is in good preservation. The head had been knocked off, but I have been able to repair it, and it has been placed on a pillar in the Agency compound; it bears no date, only the inscription—"The merchant Shriputee salutes the learned Shri Sena." One of the other statues executed in basalt is dated Sumbut 963 (A.D. 910)—"Rohini salutes her father, the merchant Bhasat."

41. In front of a very old Patan mosque is an iron pillar square, which stood erect on a platform; now overturned, it rests with one end buried in the earth. There were wild stories current of the depth to which the hidden part penetrated, and tradition tells that a portion of a pillar eight or nine feet long which lies in the fort is its broken end. At my suggestion the Raja cleared the hidden end of soil, and it was found to have only penetrated 2 feet, making a total length however of 24 feet. The buried end shows traces of fracture, and is the exact dimensions of the larger end of the piece in the fort, viz., a square of 10 inches; it is highly probable, therefore, that the two formed one pillar upwards of 33 feet long, which stood in front of a Bhuddhist temple, subsequently re-arranged into

* *Vide* his History of Architecture.

a mosque by the Patans in the manner described by Mr. Fergusson.*

It is possible also that the pillar was cast near at hand, otherwise it is impossible to understand how so vast a mass could have been conveyed any distance. Two feet 10 inches of the length of the smaller piece is eight-sided, and there is evidently still a piece wanting to complete the pillar, for the smaller end of the short piece shows fracture, whereas the base of the larger piece looks like the rough finish of a monster casting. The two

pieces if joined and erected would now form a pillar 4 feet square at the base, and 2 feet 8 inches at the top, length 33 feet. No inscription is to be found. The mosque is older than those at Mandoo.

42. Referring to letter from the Government of India, No. 1961G, of the 21st November 1870, the table below gives the information therein called for.

Name of Jail.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar	134	197	...	
Ali Rajpooor	44	47	1	
Jabooah	115	107	...	
TOTAL	293	351	1	

43. In respect to Circular No. 1260P., dated 22nd January 1871, nothing has come to the notice of this office showing that the crime therein referred to exists to any appreciable extent within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency.

*Memorandum on the condition of the Malwa Bheel Corps for the year
1873-74.*

1. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1874 was—

Bheels	...	...	348
Bhilalas	...	...	5
Naiks	...	...	125
Bunjaras	...	...	10
Other castes	...	...	104
			—
Total			592
			—

2. Head-quarters are at Sirdarpoor, and the following detachments, aggregating 135 of all ranks, are permanently absent:—

1. Sutpoora Hills	...	...	58
2. Rajpoor	...	...	52
3. Rutlam	...	...	15
4. Burwanee	...	...	5
5. Tehree	...	...	5
			—
Total			135
			—

Numbers 3 and 5 are relieved monthly, and the remaining detachments every six months.

3. The recent raids into Jabooah districts by the Kooshulghur Bheels has obliged us to send a strong detachment to the northern frontier of the Agency, but this measure is only temporary.

4. I beg again to submit the inconvenience arising from the permanent absence on political duty of our second in command.

5. The Government of India has sanctioned the issue of the short Enfield rifle in lieu of the old smooth-bore. The extra work entailed upon the officers on the receipt of the new arm will make the absence of the second in command more severely felt.

6. At the request of Government definite proposals for an increase to the pay of the men and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers have been submitted.

7. The regiment was inspected by the Major-General Commanding at Mhow in March. He expressed satisfaction at the improvement effected.

8. *Conduct.*—The conduct of the men has been good.

9. *Health.*—The general health of the regiment good.

10. *Savings Bank*.—During the past year the men of the regiment have continued to take advantage of the Bank. Rupees 4,471 have been deposited.

Balance on 1st April 1873 ...	Rs. 2,072
Deposited during the year ...	„ 4,471
<hr/>	
Total	Rs. 6,543
Withdrawn during the year...	„ 3,883
<hr/>	
Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	Rs. 2,660

11. *Bund*.—Our local funds are not rich enough to pay for a masonry bund across the Mhye River, and thus relieve the men of the regiment from an unpleasant and harassing duty during the drill season. A donation from the British Government, backed by assistance from the local funds and the States who divide the Malwa and Guzerat road dues, would enable us to build a bund that could be used as a crossing, a convenience much required. The passage of this river is at all times difficult, and sometimes impossible.

12. *Regimental School*.—Receives from Government a grant-in-aid of Rupees 25 per mensem; in it the men of the regiment are able to qualify themselves for promotion.

The average daily attendance has been—

Oordu School ...	12
Hindee „ ...	63

13. Lieutenant W. Ashfield, the Adjutant, has performed the duties of his office with much zeal. He takes the greatest interest in the regiment and its institutions; and it is of the greatest advantage that the headquarters are in charge of so trustworthy an officer during the prolonged absences of the Commandant on political duty.

14. Surgeon-Major Campbell is now in medical charge of the regiment; he is most attentive in the discharge of his duties.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, Major,

Offg. Bheel Agent and Commandant,

Mhairwarra Bheel Corps.

APPENDIX G.

No. 199, dated Maunpoor, 23rd May 1874.

From—Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpoor,
To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report of the districts under this Agency (as per margin) for the past official year.

- I.—Maunpoor Pergunnah (British).
- II.—Burwanee State.
- III.—Jamnia Bhoomiat (under British management).
- IV.—Bhoomiahs of Rajghur, Gurhee, Koteeday, and Baroorpoora.
- V.—Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas) (under British management).
- VI.—His Highness Holkar's districts of Burwaic, Muhegsar, Khurgone, Scindwah, Bumungaon, and Hasulpoor.
- VII.—Bombay and Agra Road.

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH
(BRITISH).

2. During the year under review 250 beegahs of culturable waste land have been brought under the plough, and 30 men from the neighbouring districts have settled

in the pergunnah. By degrees all the waste land is being brought into cultivation. The authorities of the neighbouring districts, however, appear to throw every obstacle in the way of farmers taking up land in Maunpoor.

All the malgoozars are men of no capital, and are unable to afford any assistance in the digging of new wells or tanks, or in helping new arrivals to procure cattle and seed. Having settled this pergunnah in 1867, I find, after an absence of 14 years, that the progress made is not so great as I expected it would have been. This is partly due to the lazy and extravagant habits of the farmers, but mainly to the heavy debts under which they labor. Six out of the 20 years have already elapsed, and unless Government comes to the assistance of the cultivators with a loan, it will derive little or no pecuniary benefit at the termination of the settlement. During the past ten years, after payment of all expenses, the surplus revenue remitted to Government has been close upon Rupees 60,000.

Ten wells were dug during 1873-74, but none of them are of a permanent character; they are simply "cutcha" wells. Numerous applications have been received for loans to construct wells, but owing to the absence of funds, it has not been found possible to accede to them. The pergunnah is calculated to contain 112,136 beegahs of land, and including bowries and oories, there are only 113 wells and not one single tank.

JUDICIAL.

3. *Civil Justice*.—Twenty-four civil suits were decided against 62 of 1872-73. The state of feeling between the bunnias and cultivators

is most unsatisfactory, and the execution of decrees is almost at a standstill. The latter complain that the bunnias have ruined them by charging heavy interest and by sharp practice, and the former urge that no effort is made to pay off old debts, and every opportunity is taken advantage of to swindle them. Both parties are to blame, but as long as the bunnias give loans without considering how they are to be repaid, and charge exorbitant rates of interest in their transactions—in some cases (advance of seed for instance) the rate is 50 per cent.—so long will this unhappy state of things continue. A committee of bunnias has been appointed to draw up certain rules which it is to be hoped will prove satisfactory to both classes.

Criminal Justice.—There were 41 cases during the past year, and 66 persons were tried. Thirty-two were simply fined, nine were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and only three were flogged.

REVENUE.

4. The total receipts (Rupees 7,285-10-6) were Rupees 1,271 in decrease of last year's revenue. This is due to Government having relinquished its right to the taxes on the Bombay and Agra Road, and to the smallness of the receipts on account of stamps, &c. Owing to last year being an exceptionally good year for grass lands, the sale of grass has been less than usual.

The expenditure was Rupees 4,989, and is within the budget estimate.

EDUCATION.

5. In the five schools of this pergunnah, the average daily attendance has been good, *viz.*, 97. A school-master for the English school has been engaged from the Sehore High School, and it is to be hoped that, under his care, the boys (19) will greatly improve. An experimental farmer's school has lately been opened at Seerpoor, to which the malgoozars very liberally contribute half the expenses. Eight boys attend this school; this, though not a large number, is sufficient to show that the prejudice against education is decreasing amongst the cultivators. The allowance for contingencies (Rupees 100 between five schools) might be increased with advantage. An annual examination by an Inspector is, I think, necessary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

6. Rupees 505 have been spent in repairs to public buildings and roads, but no new work has been carried out this year. Although the pergunnah has been 30 years under our management, all the villages have not been connected with each other by roads. The surplus revenue of this petty district might, for the next few years, be usefully expended in laying out cheap moorum (not metal) roads.

The construction of village wells for drinking purposes (an essential to good health) is necessary in 16 out of the 31 villages in Maunpoor. One will be made this year at Burgaon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. *Dispensary*.—This pergunnah is fortunate in possessing the services of an excellent Hospital Assistant, Mr. Faiz Mahomed. One thousand, three hundred and sixty-one patients were treated, a large number of them (547) being fever cases. There were ten deaths in hospital. Seven hundred and ten travellers and 91 residents of Indore and Dhar districts took advantage of this popular institution. I am happy to add that cholera did not make its appearance, this being the second year in which this district has been free of that disease. Fifteen persons are afflicted with leprosy.

No vaccineinator is sanctioned for Maunpoor, but the Hospital Assistant has vaccinated 50 children; of these 42 were successful cases.

8. *Agriculture*.—The rain-fall, 29·5 inches, was far below the usual average, and none has been registered since September. The opium, sugar-cane and mukka crops were good; gram and wheat indifferent. Only nine beegahs of cotton were sown. The Hingunghât seed, supplied some six years ago, does not appear to thrive in Maunpoor. Trials will be made this season of Dhārwar and Guzerat seeds.

Coffee and einchona seeds have been received, and will be planted this year.

The value of the year's crops has been estimated at Rupees 36,000.

9. As no village maps had been made since the commencement of the 20 years' settlement, I had the Village Putwarees instructed in the use of the plane-table, and before long I trust to have all the villages surveyed, and maps on a scale of four inches to a mile prepared. These are most necessary, and will prove very useful at the termination of the settlement.

Arrangements will also be made for a survey (Prismatic compass) of the pergunnah limits. At present there is no map of the district.

10. *Forests*.—Teak trees are strictly preserved, and will in a few years prove a source of revenue to Government. The indiscriminate cutting down of useful trees should be discouraged; but until a trained forester is appointed by Government, and certain rules laid down for the due preservation of valuable timber, it is hopeless to expect any solid advantages. The Bheels, as well as cultivators, cut what they like, and wherever they like, and the results are not favorable to the interests of Government.

A large quantity of seed of the "unjun" tree, which grows freely below the Ghâts, and is very valuable, will be sown this year. The same plan will be adopted as regards the larger species of bamboo which grow in the Burwanie and Ali Rajpoor Hills.

11. *Bheels*.—The conduct of the Bheels (1,722 in number) has been good. Arrangements are being made to lease four Bheel villages, but the inhabitants look with distrust on any interference with the system which has prevailed for so many years.

LOCAL FUNDS.

12. Subjoined is a statement of the Local Funds :—

Name of Fund.	Balance of last year.	Receipts of the present year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Road Fund	189	130	319	196	123
Municipal Fund	155	209	364	276	88
School Fund	29	56	85	43	42
Total ...	373	395	768	515	253

II.—BURWANIE STATE.

13. During the past year this State, as an experimental measure, was handed over to Rana Jeswunt Sing, who has had the valuable assistance as Dewan of Khan Bahadoor Mahomed Nujuff Khan. The former Superintendent, Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram, exchanged appointments with Khan Bahadoor, and is now Dewan at Ali Rajpooor.

Burwanie is steadily and gradually increasing in prosperity. Its inhabitants are contented, and the wild and lawless Bheels have ceased to plunder, and have taken to tilling their fields. As long as the present excellent Dewan is at Burwanie, this happy state of affairs will continue, but should there, unfortunately, occur any change, this province will, in all probability, revert to the condition it was in 15 years ago.

JUDICIAL.

14. *Civil Justice.*—Three hundred and eight cases were brought before the Courts, the amount in dispute being Rupees 23,514. Of these, the Rana disposed of 28, and the remainder were settled by the Sudder Ameen, Beeharee Lall, and the Kumasdars of Burwanie. No appeals have been received.

Criminal Justice.—Eighty-four cases (133 persons) were tried during the year under review. One hundred and six prisoners (82 cases) were convicted, and 27 were discharged.

Police.—Rupees 5,870 worth of property was stolen, and the very small amount of Rupees 337 was recovered. The Rana's attention has been drawn to this subject.

REVENUE.

15. The revenue, as per subjoined statement, was Rupees 85,205, showing a decrease of Rupees 8,472 :—

				1872-73.	1873-74.
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land Revenue	...	...	...	32,544	31,487
Sayer	...	...	...	5,648	5,224
Abkaree	...	...	...	14,054	13,786
Customs	...	...	...	29,048	26,265
Law and Justice	...	...	...	6,834	3,945
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,549	498
Interest	...	...	...	4,000	4,000
Total				93,677	85,205

The chief items of decrease are Land Revenue, Customs, Law and Justice. The Rana lately gave the village of "Mundwara" (Rupees 1,800) in jaghire to his second Ranee, Purtabkoowar; otherwise there would have been an increase in land revenue. Owing to the cheapness of grain in the surrounding districts, the receipts on account of export duty on grain were much less than last year. The forests have been much better looked after than usual, and a decrease in receipts of the timber tax is the result. Only 308 civil suits were decided against 520 of 1872-73, causing a loss of nearly Rupees 1,000. The receipts on marriage taxes are much less than usual, owing to last year being what is called a "singut" year, in which marriages are not allowed.

EXPENDITURE.

16. The total expenditure was Rupees 83,530 against Rupees 89,836 of 1872-73, showing a decrease of Rupees 6,306.

EDUCATION.

17. The average daily attendance in 14 schools was 328 students. Owing to the small attendance of boys, the school at "Waswee" has been closed. The Inspector of the Durbar schools, Mr. Soobha Shastree, who

has also charge of the English school at Burwanie, having been appointed Kamdar of Borie (Bhopawur Agency), it was decided by the Rana that the appointment should be abolished. It was considered advisable to have only one English school for the whole of Burwanie, which, for the future, should be at the head-quarters of the State, the school-master at Rajpoor being transferred to Burwanie.

At present there are two Moulvies at Burwanie and Rajpoor, who are in charge of the Oordu schools, but it has been arranged that a trained Moonshee from either the Agra or Allahabad Colleges should be engaged, and the two schools be combined into one at Burwanie.

The two girls schools have an average daily attendance of 18 pupils.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. The *large* masonry bund, at a little distance from Burwanie, owing to a heavy burst of rain, had been washed away, but has since been thoroughly re-constructed. By its means it is hoped that the large tank will receive an additional supply of water. A large boat, capable of conveying four large carts, has been constructed for the ferry at Rajghât, and the communication across the Nerbudda (about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad) is being improved. A small trestle bridge is being constructed, which will be a great convenience to the merchants trading between Malwa and Burwanie. The roads and public buildings have been kept in thorough repair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. *Agriculture*.—The crops were better than usual, 29 inches of rain having fallen; 76,505 beegahs were under cultivation, yielding, it is estimated, a crop valued at Rupees 4,93,038. Steps are being taken to develope irrigation as much as possible.

This district is very wealthy in cattle, numbering 56,687, and are valued at Rupees 9,57,560. The population, including 3,933 Bheels, is 32,465, being an increase since 1872-73 of 1,453 souls.

With the view to being prepared, in case the unhappy calamity which has befallen Bengal should at any time visit Burwanie, information of the wants of the district has been collected. The out-turn of last year's cereal crops is estimated at 205,095 maunds (40 seers to a maund), and if provision at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer daily be made for 25,000 adults (171,094 maunds for 12 months), there would be a balance of 34,001 maunds. Provided that no grain was exported, it is believed that there would be sufficient grain in the province to last the population for at least eight months.

Dispensary.—During the past year the Hospital Assistant at Burwanie, owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which he was carrying on his duties, was transferred to the Central Provinces, and an Assistant was sent from Khundwah to Rajpoor; Gunesh Rai, the Assistant at Rajpoor, being promoted to Burwanie. One thousand, two hundred and sixty and 1,694 patients were treated at Burwanie and Rajpoor, and the deaths were 8 and 26, respectively.

Vaccination.—One hundred and fifty-three children were vaccinated, being nearly one-third of last year's number. The vaccinator does not appear to have been supplied with good lymph.

Health.—The general health of the district was good. There were no cases of cholera. From the district returns it appears that there are 101 persons afflicted with leprosy. Bhilalas, Mankurs, and Kachees are the castes which suffer most, but even Brahmins are subject to it. Lepers are not required (as they ought to be) to live outside the village limits, and it would be satisfactory to know whether this horrible disease is on the increase or not throughout the country. Further particulars have been called for.

Forests.—The appointment of a competent forester is, I think, most necessary for the due preservation of the large forests in this State. The Bheels are an extravagant and thoughtless race, merely looking to their present wants, and never reflect what may be the future prospects of themselves and children. Urged on by interested parties, unless judiciously checked, they would clear the forests in a few years. This fact is painfully manifest in the districts lying north of the Nerbudda River. I have lately passed through Chota Oodeypoor, Ali Rajpore, Dhi, Dhurumrai, and Dussana Districts, and have been astonished at the reckless manner in which miles of forest lands have been cleared. Scarcely a tree of any value (mhowa excepted) has been left standing. During the hot season the Bheels exist by the sale of wood and the mhowa collections, but to enable them to do the former, the Dhi and Dussana Bheels cross the "Nerbudda," and cut timber in the Burwanie jungles. Several complaints on this subject have lately been made, but it is to be hoped that the Rupees 120 which the Rana of Burwanie has been ordered to pay annually to the Dhi and Dussana Naiks will be the means of putting a stop to what may at any time lead to unpleasant disturbances.

The conduct of the Burwanie Bheels has been good. There are nine Naiks in charge of the hills, receiving annually Rupees 1,488. These payments—merely a species of black-mail—now that the State has been entrusted to the Rana, ought, I consider, to be made through this office. The Naiks have great influence over a large body of half civilized men—men who caused the outbreak of 1858 in the Sautpoorah Hills, and have, up till lately, been notorious plunderers, and it would not be politic to trust their future to the care of a Chief who is always under the influence of stimulants, and is cordially disliked by them.

A fair, lasting ten days, is annually held close to Burwanie in the month of December; advantage of this will be taken next year to hold a cattle show.

III.—JAMNIA ESTATE (BRITISH MANAGEMENT).

20. The Bhoomia of Jamnia is looked upon by the Bheels residing in this part of Malwa as one of their leading Chiefs. On Sir John Malcolm's advent to Malwa, the Bhoomia's ancestor (Nadir Sing) was an independent robber Chief, subject to no Durbar. The present Chief is a boy of about 16 years old, and is studying at the Residency School. In about three or four years' time it is to be hoped that he will be sufficiently educated to manage his own affairs.

The receipts and expenditure are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	CHARGES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	6,974	Land Revenue ...	1,054	
Sayer ...	516	Public Works ...	1,703	
Abkaree ...	129	Law and Justice ...	1,123	
Customs ...	392	Political charges ...	2,133	
Law and Justice ...	121	State charges ...	2,400	
Miscellaneous, including Tankas and Resaldar's pay ...	5,869	Miscellaneous ...	1,201	9,614
		EXTRAORDINARY.		
		Instalment of Bhopjee's debt, 2nd instalment ...	4,000	
		On account wells ...	500	
		Tuccavee ...	388	4,888
Total ...	14,001	Total ...	...	14,502
Balance ...	3,117	Balance ...	...	2,616
Grand total ...	17,118	Grand total ...	...	17,118

The receipts are nearly Rupees 1,000 more than those of last year.

The late Kamdar's (Bhopjee) debt is now reduced to Rupees 4,000 and Rupees 1,000 for wells. This might be repaid in another two years' time, and then the Manager will be in a position to expend some of the surplus revenue in promoting works of irrigation.

Including 715 Bheels, the total population is close upon 2,000.

Boundaries.—The boundary between the 47 Paras and the adjoining Indore villages has this year been demarcated and masonry pillars erected. Pillars have yet to be built on that portion of the boundary bordering on the Dektan Pergunnah (Naie Baroda village), and, although the Gwalior Durbar has, during the last two years, been repeatedly solicited to depute a representative, it has not thought proper to do so.

IV.—BHOOMIAHS.

21. The following are the remaining Guaranteed Bhoomiahs under this Office:—

Rajghur—Chain Sing.

Baroorpoora—Oodey Sing.

Koteedya—Motee Sing.

Gurhee—Nahar Sing.

Nearly all of them are heavily in debt owing to the abolition of road dues, and to the resumption by the Durbars of the extra sources of revenue which they had received for so many years. They now simply enjoy the land revenue of their villages, and bitterly complain of the

manner in which they are dealt with in civil cases. Long years of peace, which have substantially benefitted the Durbars, have certainly not tended to increase their incomes.

V.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS).

22. Revenue.—The villages of this small pergunnah entrusted to our management (exclusive of khasgee and jaghire) number 31, and are most of them held by contractors. The income was Rupees 2,539, being Rupees 69 less than last year. The land revenue has slightly increased, but the receipts on abkaree, forests, and judicial fees are less than usual.

Charges.—The total expenditure was Rupees 1,194-3-8, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,345-5-5 to be divided between the two branches of the Dewas family.

Civil Justice.—Thirty-two civil suits of the value of Rupees 1,003 were adjudicated.

Criminal Justice.—Twenty criminal cases, most of them of a trifling nature, were tried. Out of 37 offenders 12 were punished with fines, and the remainder were acquitted. Rupees 163 worth of property was stolen, but it was all recovered.

Education.—Ten boys are borne on the rolls, and the daily average attendance has been five. Most of the inhabitants are cultivators, and their children are employed during the day in the fields. The experiment of a night school will be tried.

Boundary disputes.—The Indore Durbar did not send its representative this year, and in consequence eleven disputes are still pending. The boundaries of the six settled disputes have to be surveyed and masonry pillars erected.

Miscellaneous.—There were 48 deaths; 32 of these were caused by fever. Six persons suffer from leprosy. The pergunnah numbers 2,457 souls, being an increase of 432 since last year; but owing to the smallness of the revenue no dispensary can be established, nor can a vaccinator be entertained.

The rainfall was 23 inches, being 11 inches less than last year.

There are eight khasgee villages belonging to the Durbar, yielding a revenue of about Rupees 1,530, and five held by Jaghiredar (rents Rupees 20): these are not under our management, and do not contribute anything to the general expenses.

Out of a total of 4,500 cattle 300 died last year from cattle disease.

There are 167 wells (eight masonry and 159 cutcha) irrigating 257 beegahs of land. More wells are urgently required, and if the Durbar could be induced to expend a small amount of capital, it would be hereafter amply repaid. The revenue of this pergunnah 103 years ago was reported to be Rupees 26,000.

VI.—HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

23. These six districts number 192,155 souls, occupying 36,715 houses. The railway, which has lately been opened as far as Mortukka,

will, no doubt, open up this part of the country, but feeder roads are much wanted.

VII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

24. *Traffic*.—Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventeen travellers and 45,791 carts and camels passed along this road during the year under report. Sixty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine maunds of goods, valued at Rupees 1,12,35,286 (against Rupees 98,36,110 of 1872-73), inclusive of 3,883 opium chests and 6,496 bales of cotton, passed down the road towards Bombay.

ROAD AND OPIUM DUES.

The receipts were Rupees 13,843-14 and the expenditure Rupees 2,460. Balance available for distribution (46 shares) is Rupees 11,383-14.

ROAD LOCAL FUNDS.

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1873	...	...	371	1	6
Receipts	...	...	2,075	12	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	2,446	13	6
			<hr/>		
Expenditure	...	..	1,863	13	2
			<hr/>		
Balance on 31st March 1874...	...	...	583	0	4
			<hr/>		

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.—Twenty-seven suits, value Rupees 334, were decided, and four are now pending.

Criminal Justice.—Thirty-two cases (42 offenders) were tried during the year under review, six were discharged, 34 were convicted, and two are pending.

Police.—The value of property stolen was Rupees 3,865-7; of this only Rupees 167-3 was recovered.

There were two heavy robberies—one of cloth (Rupees 1,093) close to the Jamlee Chowkee, and the second (Rupees 2,632) at Khull, of property belonging to a sub-overseer on the road. In both cases the thieves were traced into Indore territory, but nothing further has been heard of them.

Dispensary.—On the 1st January a small dispensary was opened at Khull, and 139 patients took advantage of it in three months, most of them being travellers.

APPENDIX H.

No. 107, dated Goonah, 15th May 1874.

From—Political Assistant, Goonah,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Native States and the Goonah Agency for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. On Major Martin's transfer to Western Malwa in April 1873 this district was made over as a temporary measure to Captain Bannerman, C. I. H., and on my arrival here in May I received charge from him.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

3. The peace of the country has been undisturbed, and throughout the different petty States life and property have been on the whole secure.

4. The general health of the people has been good, and, though the autumn crops owing to excessive rainfall was a failure, the rubbee, I am glad to be able to report, has proved far above the average. This is a matter of great moment, especially in this year when the scarcity of grain in other parts of India has tended to make a general rise of prices throughout the country.

5. During the winter I in turn visited each of the Chiefs.

6. I have had lately to recover from the different Guaranteed and Mediatized Chiefs of the Gwalior territory the sum of Rupees 3,842 on account of school and road cess levied from them by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on total revenue, into arrears since 1868.

The respective amounts, heavy for men in straightened circumstances, they have naturally been somewhat reluctant to pay up, as they fail to see any return for their money.

Now however, as they have complied with His Highness' wish, I trust he will see fit to expend that amount, or some suitable sum, in the establishment of a school, the want of which at this place has been for some years past much felt.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

7. *Gwalior territory. Bujrunghur Pergunnah.*—The four pergunahs of Gwalior under the Soubah of Bujrunghur, viz., Ranode, Pachur, Bujrunghur, and Chachowra have during the past year prospered fairly.

8. The light assessment made on the settlement by Naib Dewan Wasdeo Bhao in 1871 has, I regret to say, been cancelled, and the district is now for the fourth time being re-assessed.

Mahomed Syud Khan, the Soubah of the district, has taken great trouble and care in endeavouring to arrange the matter in as just and equitable manner as possible, but as he has received instructions from Gwalior to ensure an increase of about Rupees 90,000 in revenue, he has necessarily had to assess several villages at a higher rate than they have hitherto been charged.

This new settlement, I am informed, is to remain in force for a period of 12 years, but if a somewhat lighter one had been determined on and fixed for a longer term, it would I think have proved far better both for the villagers and the welfare of the district generally.

The total revenue from these four pergunnahs will, under the new *régime*, amount to about four lakhs, but as the settlement of one of the districts has not yet been fully completed, I am unable to state the precise amount.

9. I have to notice with regret the death of "Kunya Lall," Naib Soubah of Bujrunghur. He had served for upwards of eight years in this soubhat, and had invariably worked well and true for the interests of the Maharaja. His loss will be much felt in the district.

10. The annual fairs held at Bujrunghur and Goonah took place as usual. The former, which lasted for a fortnight and at which I was present for three days, was exceedingly well attended. Large sales of cloths and country manufactures took place, and a fair amount of business is reported to have been transacted.

This fair is yearly increasing in importance, and is, I think, of great use to the neighbouring villagers. Only half the customary dues are levied on goods sold during the fair, which has been the means of inducing a large number of traders to attend with merchandise for sale.

11. *Araon and Miana*.—These two pergunnahs, which were granted in jaghire by the Maharaja Scindia to his aunt and cousin, have been somewhat better managed during the past 12 months than usual. This is owing to the exertions of Gunput Rao Balkishun, the Kamasdar of Araon, who is an intelligent, well-dispositioned official, and striving to carry out his duties in an honest straightforward manner.

His powers, however, are much limited, and orders are frequently issued by his superiors at Gwalior, which he finds difficulty in executing without incurring the risk of having to deal somewhat harshly with the zemindars under his charge.

12. The levy of excessive duties alluded to in my predecessor's last report still somewhat presses on several of the traders. This matter has been frequently brought to the notice of the Durbar, but as yet no decided order has been passed regarding it. An Agent, however, has lately arrived from Gwalior, with power to settle the question. I trust therefore no further pretext for delay in adjustment will be again put forward.

13. *Chuppra*.—This pergunnah, which belongs to the Nawab of Tonk, is one of the best conducted and supervised under my Agency.

The Amil, Mahomed Aman Khan, a near relative of the Nawab, deserves great credit for his satisfactory and able management. It is a pleasure to visit this district, which is a well cultivated one, and where in all directions the villagers appear justly treated and contented.

The Nawab, accompanied by able advisers, has lately made a tour through his territory, and I was glad to be able to make his acquaintance when at survey last month.

14. *Ragugurh*.—I visited this district in December.

15. *Parone*.—Raja Man Sing's territory has been fairly managed. Certain rights in collection of taxes, which formerly were levied by him, under authority, at Nurwur, have lately been confiscated by the order of the Soubah of that district. A representation of the same has been made to the Maharaja, and I trust ere long to hear that sanction has been given for the adjustment of the Raja's claims.

16. *Gurrah*.—The condition of this State is satisfactory. The Raja himself takes great interest in affairs, and is aided by the advice of Dewan Dowlut Ram, a trustworthy man.

I visited the villages of Muriaghur and Jhukar in Mareh last; a special report on that boundary dispute has been submitted to you.

A fracas took place a short time ago between some men of this district and a party of Bheels of the adjoining territory, in which one of the latter was shot. The case is now under investigation.

17. *Omri*.—There is not much to mention regarding this petty State, which consists of a few villages only.

18. *Bhadora*.—Everything here continues satisfactory.

A marriage has just been completed between the Raja's only son and the daughter of the Gurrah Chief.

19. *Sirsi*.—Affairs of this State are not progressing as they should. The young Dewan is a minor of about eight years of age, and his uncle, Chunder Ban, was appointed last year to superintend the management during the minority.

I visited this district last December accompanied by the Gwalior Vakeel, when an investigation of the accounts of past year took place. The property is capable of great improvement, but the Superintendent is sadly negligent. I had warned him that if improvement does not shortly take place, he will not be permitted to retain his position.

20. Girwun Sing, a younger brother of Chunder Ban, has been adopted by the widow of the late Nowrunjun Sing as her heir. In accordance, therefore, with her expressed wish the two villages of Dustolee and Salowdha have lately, with my sanction, been made over to him. This has somewhat relieved the expenditure from the Dewan's treasury, and will prevent any quarrel arising between the brothers regarding the amount of income requisite for his support.

21. Rumours reached me last winter that some notorious dacoits had found shelter in this State. I therefore called on the Manager, Chunder Ban, for explanation, and pointed out that in the event of his not affording satisfactory aid in the capture of these men, he would be held responsible and have to answer to Government.

At first he was inclined to be dilatory, but afterwards through information derived from him I obtained a clue to their movements, and eventually was able to effect the capture, in the Oodeypoor District, of two of the ringleaders of the gang, and cause the suppression of the rest of the band.

For the capture of these men Government was pleased to grant a reward of Rupees 1,000, a moiety of which was awarded to Duffadar Dundi Khan of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, for the gallant conduct displayed by him in arresting these men single-handed, although twice wounded with a tulwar in so doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. *Public Works*.—Repairs have been made to the different Cantonment Roads, and several hundred trees planted along them.

The establishment of two staging bungalows has been maintained.

A new serai has just been completed at Ghora Pachar on the Agra and Bombay road from a sum of money granted by the Maharaja Scindia.

This has been built under the immediate supervision of Kote Duffadar Bulwunt Rao, Central India Horse, who has taken great care and trouble in his erection of the same.

A well, which was much needed, has also been sunk on the encamping ground. Funds for same have been advanced from the income derivable from the Goonah serai.

The other serais and bungalows have been kept in a state of repair.

23. *Communications*.—No serious case of robbery or any interruption to the conveyance of mails or passengers has been reported on the Agra and Bombay road, which is daily patrolled by sowars of the 1st Central India Horse.

Five cases of petty robbery have occurred on the district roads, for one of which compensation has been allowed. In the others, which took place on the borders of two States, no trace of the thieves could be obtained, or the theft brought home to any particular district.

24. *Post*.—Postal arrangements have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. The Deputy Postmaster, an energetic and hard working man, was for a time transferred to the Jhansi District, but he has now again resumed his old appointment.

25. *Dispensary*.—The Goonah Charitable Hospital is maintained by His Highness Scindia, for which an allowance of Rupees 98 is monthly granted. Donations are also made by the different Chiefs and local funds, but the sum, I regret to state, is still inadequate to supply with food the number of patients who avail themselves of its use.

The attendance here is annually increasing, and this is entirely owing to the great exertions taken for its success by Dr. Keegan of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, for the first half of the year, and latterly by Drs. Harvey and Edis of the 1st Regiment.

Nine hundred and forty-seven patients have been admitted or treated, and 1,321 vaccination have been performed.

The number of deaths, thirty-five, shown in the Return, though at first sight somewhat heavy, is attributable to the fact of many poor pilgrims on their way to and from the shrine of Oonkar Nath

Burwai, are frequently brought to the dispensary in the last stage of disease, and when any attempt at once proves useless.

Dr. Harvey during the winter made frequent trips into the district and personally superintended the vaccination.

Both he and Dr. Keegan reported the Native Doctor, Hubeboollah Khan, as being most zealous and pains-taking, and I cordially add my testimony to theirs in this respect.

26. *Telegraph*.—Communication has been maintained efficiently. It is a great boon, and is much used by the inhabitants of this district, especially during the opium season. Without it, during the rains, when the rivers are full, we should sometimes for days be prevented from communicating with the rest of India.

27. *Schools—Education*.—I must again beg to draw your attention to the great want of a good school at this place.

Several of the young sons of the Thakoors in this neighbourhood are growing up in ignorance and vice, who could be fairly educated here for a small monthly outlay.

In many cases the fathers of these youths have expressed to me their willingness to send them into Goonah, if some arrangement for their instruction could be ensured.

Their means, however, are small, and they could not afford to send them to some distant place, or bear the expense of having them educated at Schore, Indore, or Nowgong.

There is a small school maintained at Bujrunghur, but the attendance is poor, and education and instruction obtainable there is meagre in the extreme.

28. *Justice*.—The Returns show 15 criminal cases and 129 civil suits, the latter amounting to Rupees 30,074; of the former only two were pending at the close of the financial year, and of the latter four.

Cattle-lifting is the common crime of the district, but until the country is more opened up by roads and forests cleared, I see little hope for any marked improvement in suppression of same.

29. *Jails*.—The daily average of prisoners confined in this jail amounts to Rupees 7-7; each man, including share for cost of establishment, clothing, rations, &c., cost eight annas and one pie per diem. It has been necessary to make some substantial repairs and complete the erection of a couple of solitary cells.

30. *Local Funds*.—The amount of the Cantonment Bazar Fund is herewith annexed.

31. *Studs*.—Two stallions, one a high caste grey Arab, and another young stud horse from Buxar, are kept in the Cavalry lines. Several fairish looking mares had been lately brought to them, and their services are much in request by the neighbouring zemindars. They have several times been sent out on tour through the districts. An English T. B. will, I believe, shortly join this stud, which will doubtless prove a valuable addition.

32. *Military.*—The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, was quartered here till October 1873, when it was relieved by the 1st Regiment from Augur. In addition to its other duties the force has furnished a detachment of 30 sabres, under a commissioned officer, which has during the winter months been employed in aiding the civil authorities of Tehree and Lullutpoor in hunting down and repressing some gangs of dacoits. This it appears to have effectually succeeded in doing, as for some time past no report of any serious raid has been received.

